

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol. 17 No. 146

28 July 1967

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Colombia, Venezuela, Panama Begin Peace Mission	A 1
Meetings With Mugabe, Stene [APF]	A 1
Arrival in Tegucigalpa	A 2
Swan Welcoming Speech	A 2
Netemour Speech	A 3
De La Sagrillo Remarks	A 4
Alvarez Interview	A 4
Arrival in Guatemala [APF]	A 5
Briefs: New Adams Court	A 8

ARGENTINA

Montoneros Interfere With Television Broadcast	B 1
Military "Elements" Attack Workers, Nine Wounded	B 1
Return of Mrs Peron's Political Rights Demanded	B 1
Stimone Asked To Lift Ban	B 2
Results 24 July Party Primaries Reported	B 3
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 26 Jul]	
Lufthansa, Air France Authorizations Resumed	B 3

BOLIVIA

Foreign Ministry on Tamayo's Trip to U.S.	C 1
Minister Explains Siles' Remarks in Caracas	C 1
COS Calls 2 August National Protest Rally	C 2
Briefs: Mining Production Drops; Inflation Rate Increases;	C 2
Monetary Emission; Tax Collection Increases;	
Foreign Loans	

BRAZIL

U.S. Policy, Military Moves in C. America Scored	D 1
France's Cheysson Comments	D 1
Legislators Want Nicaragua Ties	D 1
[O GLOBO 26 Jul]	
Brazil-IMF Impasse on Agreement Continues	D 2
[FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 26 Jul]	
Failure of Soviet Trade Negotiations Explained	D 3
[O GLOBO 26 Jul]	
Ministry Announces Need To Limit Oil Purchases	D 4
[FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 26 Jul]	

CHILE

Interior Minister Discusses Security Policies [CONCEP 24 Jul]	P 1
Briefs: South, Indonesian, Finnish Ambassadors; New Lebanese Ambassador; New Housing Under Secretary	P 2

COLOMBIA

USC Willing To Accept Democratic Opening Plan [EL SUOLO 22 Jul]	P 1
W-19 Kidnaps Official To Carry Message	P 2
Biographic Data, Background of New W-19 Leader [EL SUOLO 22 Jul]	P 2
Agreement on Bilateral Agreement With Venezuela Ambassador Asks USSR To Cooperate For Peace [EL TIEMPO 22 Jul]	P 2
Satellite Orbit Assignments By ITU Protested [EL TIEMPO 21 Jul]	P 3
Briefs: Increased Unemployment; Oil Production Figures; New Oil Well	P 4

PERU

Document Condemning U.S. Fleet Movements Cited [Nevada]	J 1
Havana Reportage on Government, Guerrilla Acts	J 1
Deputy "Reports" Atrocities	J 1
"Virtual State of War"	J 1
Lima Attacks, Apuruccho Strike	J 1
Relatives on Slain Newsmen	J 2
Terms of Foreign Debt Renegotiation Reported	J 2

VENEZUELA

Minister Announces Crude Oil Price Hikes [OPECNA]	L 1
Herrera Campins on Economic Problems, Facts	L 1
Briefs: FEDECAMARAS President	L 2

MEXICO

Energy Secretariat Announces Oil Price Increase	M 1
Briefs: Canadian Aid; Naval University; Tuberculosis Cases	M 1

PANAMA

Botancur, De la Espriella Depart for C.A.	N 1
Argentina's Admiral Franco Arrives for Visit	N 1
Soviet Ship at Cristobal Said To Carry Weapons [CRITICA 27 Jul]	N 1
Havana Cites PPP Leader's Praise for Cuba	N 2
Bus Service Criticizes U.S. Army on Contract [CRITICA 20 Jul]	N 2
Column Makes Proposals for Peace in Region [LA REPUBLICA 25 Jul]	N 3
Brother of Primary Suspect in Bombings Released	N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Army Launches "Sweeping" Simultaneous Operations [AFP]	F 1
Army Reports on Counterinsurgency Operations [LA PRENSA (CACTIA 26 Jul)]	F 1
Army Reports Results of Counterinsurgency Operation [ESPANOL LATINO 23 Jul]	F 1
Army Reports Six Guards Killed in Security Attack [EL DIARIO DE MAY 26 Jul]	F 1
Former Prisoner Discusses Military Struggle [Radio Vozes de la]	F 2

GUATEMALA

Government Temporarily Suspends Executions To Defend Courts, Death Sentences	F 3
Official Says Elections To Depend on Registry	F 3
Mayans Reports on Recent UNPA Activities	F 4

HONDURAS

Armed Forces Chief Views Totalitarian Threat [LA TRIBUNA 26 Jul]	F 4
Security Council Reiterates Peaceful Position [LA PRENSA 26 Jul]	F 5
Mayans To Visit for Talks on Border, Other Issues [TIEMPO 23 Jul]	F 8

NICARAGUA

Commander Hopes "Sensible" Forces Will Avert War	F 6
Reagan Remarks to Press on C.A. Situation Noted	F 7
Mayans Cites BARRICAADA Article on Castro Speech	F 7
Radio Denies Ramirez To Be at Costa Rica Meeting	F 7
Wheelock Book Cited on Elections Process	F 8
Ministry Cites Counterrevolutionary Casualties	F 9
Eden Pastora Rebukes U.S. Moves, FSLN Policy [Radio of Sandino]	F 9
"Execution" of Alleged Cuban Mercenary Reported [Voice of Sandino]	F 11
ARDE Reports 8-19 July Actions in Delays [Voice of Sandino]	F 12

CUBA

Reagan's News Conference Statements Cited	Q 1
TV Commentary on Statements	Q 1
Kennedy, Mondale Criticism Cited	Q 2
U.S. Naval Movements in C.A. Waters Noted	Q 2
Briefs: PRK Delegation Arrives	Q 3

CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS

Adams Terms "Monitoring" Threat to Caricom [BARBADOS ADVOCATE 18 Jul]	S 1
--	-----

CHINA

"Unregulated" Reported In Banking Operations 8 1
 (Daily News 26 Jul)
 Brazil: PBC Issues of Credit, Credit Bank Credit Line 8 1

CHINA

Netherlands Court Orders Bernberg Detention 8 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

PARAGUAY

Argentina's Mutual Neeta With Strawman 8 1
 (Daily News 26 Jul)

PERU

Blanco Party Politician Released on Bail 8 1

They will also meet in this capital with Ambassador Richard Stone, U.S. President Ronald Reagan's special envoy, who arrived unexpectedly yesterday, Tuesday, in San Salvador.

It is anticipated that the visit of the presidents will last 3 hours, after which they will leave for Honduras with the framework of the efforts being made by the Contadora Group, which also includes Mexico and Venezuela, to secure peace in the Central American area.

Arrival in Tegucigalpa

PAZUNGA Tegucigalpa 071 in Spanish 1934 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 27 Jul 1983 -- Panamanian and Colombian Presidents Ricardo de la Espriella and Belisario Betancur arrived at 1320 this afternoon in Tegucigalpa from San Salvador.

The two presidents were received by Roberto Suazo Cordova, their Honduran counterpart, at the Honduran Air Force Base, 4 km from downtown Tegucigalpa.

On alighting from the aircraft that flew them in from the Salvadoran capital, the visiting chiefs of state were greeted by a 21-gun salute, while a band played the anthems of Honduras, Colombia, and Panama.

De la Espriella and Betancur were also greeted by Honduran secretary Oscar Mejia Avelino, government and justice; Edgardo Paz Bernal, foreign affairs, and Carlos Flores, presidency of the republic, as well as by Efraim Su Ciron, president of the National Congress, and General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, commander of the Armed Forces.

The three presidents then reviewed a formation of troops on the airfield runway.

Suazo Welcoming Speech

PAZUNGA Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 2125 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Speech by Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova welcoming Colombian President Belisario Betancur and Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella, at the Officers Club at the "Colonel Hernan Acosta Mejia" Honduran Air Force Base in Tegucigalpa, on 27 July -- recorded].

[Text] Your Excellencies, Presidents of the sister Republics of Colombia and Panama:

Honduras feels honored by your visit to this land, whose people have, with great effort and a view to the future, built an essentially democratic and pluralistic government.

A few days ago, on 24 July, we celebrated the 200th birthday anniversary of Liberator Simon Bolivar, whose sacred body is buried in Colombia and whose ideals of liberty and unity in America were expressed during the Panama Congress. This represents a transcendental and historic beginning of the struggle to ensure that peace prevails in this continent and that democracy is our way of life and of government.

I am sure that the Liberator's spirit will cast its light on our frank talks today. Hence, I wish to tell you that I sincerely appreciate your valuable contribution to the achievement of a peaceful solution for the drama being experienced in Central America.

We also value equally the contacts pursued by the Contadora Group, which recognizes that the main responsibility for achieving this goal lies with the Central American people.

My government wishes to reiterate its firm desire to work for permanent peace, with free institutions that allow us to successfully face the challenge of economic development and social change.

With this conviction, I greet fraternally you and reiterate my personal esteem and deep democratic solidarity. Thank you, Messrs Presidents.

Retancur Speech

PA280252 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 2127 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Speech by Colombian President Belisario Betancur at the Officers Club at the "Colonel Hernan Acosta Mejia" Honduran Air Force Base in Tegucigalpa, on 27 July -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Mr President Roberto Suazo Cordova; Your Excellency President Ricardo de la Espriella; Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barrica; ministers; Honduran Government officials; ambassadors; members of the press; ladies and gentlemen:

It is appropriate here at this moment, with the Honduran people and with a president who was elected by the will of the people, to reflect for a moment on the fact that on this very day, his excellency the president of Honduras has been in power for a year and a half, via a mandate that he received by the free, autonomous, and independent decision of the Honduran people.

It would appear that the presidents of Panama and Colombia decided affectionately to be together here in Tegucigalpa on this happy occasion.

At the same time, Mr President, on behalf of the presidents and foreign ministers of the Contadora Group -- President Miguel de la Madrid and Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda, President Luis Herrera Campins and Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano, President Ricardo de la Espriella and Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado, the president of Colombia and Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda -- I want to express our recognition of the receptiveness that the Honduran Government has shown at all times toward the Contadora Group's efforts in search of peace for Central America.

Mr President, Mr President of Panama, foreign ministers, peace is not just the absence of conflict or belligerence. It has a deeper significance. In every process in which peace is lost, there are both subjective and objective factors. The subjective or personal factors are answered either dialectically or violently with a rifle, a machinegun, or a tank. These factors usually receive military responses, though other responses could include persuasion, analysis, and conviction, in the realization that peace is more profitable than war. The only ones that benefit from war -- and only for a short period at that -- are the arms manufacturers, arms merchants, and the traffickers in destruction.

I also mentioned the objective factors that contribute to the loss of peace, that are the breeding ground for the absence of peace. These are lack of financial credits, malnutrition, the lack of water and sewage systems, and the lack of hospitals.

In this respect, the Contadora Group has tried to urge countries that are not involved in the region -- the EEC countries, for example -- to make investments of social value in Central America, in order to raise the living standard of the Central American communities, so that these communities may feel the breath of democracy. These communities must be wooed with diligence every minute, so that the face of democracy appears amiable, ennobling, and attractive to them.

What we -- Your Excellency the President of Panama, the Foreign Minister of Panama, Colonel Melo of the National Guard of Panama, his assistants, the President of Colombia and his Foreign Minister, and the assistants to the President of Colombia -- are doing today is the task assigned to us in Cancun a week ago: To establish direct contact with the presidents of Central America, as His Excellency President de la Madrid already did, when he invited members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua to Mexico City last week. His Excellency President Herrera Campins will be doing the same. He will soon get in touch with Costa Rican President Monge. All of this leads to this final idea: The fate of Central America will be decided only by the Central Americans, and Contadora is on the side of Central America -- of its great communities, of its leaders -- in the simple hope of offering support and solidarity.

De la Espriella Remarks

PA280259 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 2135 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Speech by Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella at the Officers Club at the "Colonel Hernan Acosta Mejia" Honduran Air Force Base in Tegucigalpa, on 27 July -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Your Excellency, Doctor Roberto Suazo, president of Honduras; Your Excellency, Doctor Belisario Betancur, president of Colombia; Messrs Ministers and members of the official delegations; gentlemen of the press:

There is little that I can add to the beautiful words expressed by the Honduran and Colombian presidents with so much feeling and with such a sense of reality. We believe, with a deeply Christian conviction, that everything is possible in peace. We have said previously that, after war, we must sit down and talk to achieve peace. Therefore, in practical terms, why not avoid the pain of violence and war and sit down, once and for all, with willingness and representing the wishes of our people, to reach a practical and dignified understanding that does not undermine the rights of all our countries to achieve peace, which is not only necessary, but our people's right? We believe that now, as we approach the 21st century, cultured and civilized nations like ours cannot possibly choose the option of war. We believe that it is necessary to seek understanding through a constructive dialogue, to secure our right to peace with dignity and respect for our people. Thank you.

Alvarez Interview

PA280053 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 2108 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Interview given by Honduran Armed Forces Chief General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez to Panamanian journalist Diana Arosemena and unidentified Colombian journalist, at the "Colonel Hernan Acosta Mejia" Honduran Air Force Base Officers Club, following a meeting among Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova, Colombian President Belisario Betancur, and Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella -- live]

[Excerpts] [Alvarez] We have 25,000 members, and that is what we have always had. We have had the same number of Army personnel for the last 10 years.

[Arosemena] Let us talk about Central America, if you will. Nicaragua, Honduras, and El Salvador are all increasing their number of weapons. Why?

[Alvarez] The one that is increasing its weapons is Nicaragua.

[Arosemena] You are not doing so?

[Alvarez] Not us.

[Arosemena] What aid are you receiving from the United States in terms of weapons, General Alvarez?

[Alvarez] It is minimal, and does not reflect the conditions or characteristics of a country that is engaged in a rash arms buildup. Do you understand? We only replace equipment, provide maintenance, and purchase spare parts. Nevertheless, Nicaragua... [leaves sentence unfinished]

[Arosemena] General Alvarez, the presence of the U.S. naval fleet, the deployment of 4,000 U.S. troops for joint exercises here over a 6-month period -- how does all this fit in with the Cancun Declaration?

[Alvarez] Well, the only thing that I can say about this is that Honduras remains a peaceful country by tradition and nature. However, Honduras must prepare itself, because the 110,000 men that Nicaragua has are not intended for a parade. We don't know what Nicaragua plans to do with those men. The United States is actually helping us to train our men so that they will be in the best position to face this threat. This is the only reason for these exercises.

[Arosemena] The Cancun Declaration and President Reagan's letter both refer to a reduction of military advisers in the area. Is Honduras prepared to comply with this?

[Alvarez] Definitely, yes. If all act in good faith and really want peace, Honduras would be the first to do this.

[Arosemena] Then why not stop the exercises, General Alvarez?

[Alvarez] Because no one knows where all of this will lead. Suppose, for a moment, that these contacts fail. Where does that leave Honduras? Wasting its time, while Nicaragua continues to build its arsenal and while Soviet ships continue to arrive every day. Don't you think that would be foolish?

[Colombian journalist] Do you think it is necessary to take precautions in view of the current situation in Central America, or would that only make the problem worse?

[Alvarez] Tell me, since you come from Colombia, how far is that from Nicaragua?

[Journalist] We are not so far away.

[Alvarez] Ah, yes, but you are still relatively far away from Nicaragua. In addition, your forces are not like those of Honduras, but are much stronger. We share a border with a country whose armed forces are six times stronger than ours.

For me, it is a calming factor to have the U.S. naval units here, because this will at least mean something. -- Caragosa should it wish to become aggressive toward Honduras.

[Journalist] Lastly, General, is Honduras under the threat of war at this moment?

[Alvarez] Of course it is under threat of war -- either by massive subversion or direct aggression.

Arrival in Guatemala

PA280047 Paris AFP in Spanish 0013 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 27 Jul (AFP) -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur and Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella arrived in Guatemala City at 1850 (0050 GMT) from Honduras and were met at the air force base by Guatemalan President Efraim Rios Montt.

Following a brief welcoming ceremony, the two visiting president, accompanied by their Guatemalan colleague, headed for the Presidential Palace in downtown Guatemala City, where an official meeting will be held.

Betancur and De la Espriella, who had dinner here in Guatemala City last night, plan to leave for Panama at 2300.

The Office of Protocol has said that their program includes a press conference, but it is not known whether the presidents will approve this.

The Colombian and Panamanian presidents' visit to Guatemala is part of today's exhausting tour of El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala, within the efforts for peace for the region being carried out by the so-called Contadora Group, which also includes Mexico and Venezuela.

BRIEFS

NEW ANDEAN COURT -- The Cartagena Pact member nations have created the new Andean Court of Justice. It will be headquartered in the city of Quito, Ecuador. The principal magistrates will be: Dr (Hugo Propentram Bazagua), from Bolivia; (Carlos Portica), from Colombia; Edgardo Hurtado Larrea, from Ecuador; Gonzalo Ortiz de Zaballos, from Peru; and Jose Guillermo Arrieta, from Venezuela. The first alternate magistrates will be: Dr Hugo Sandoval, from Bolivia; Luis Cordova Narino, from Colombia; Rafael Garcia Velasco, from Ecuador; Manuel Garcia Calderon, from Peru; and Luis Enrique Sarria Lasa, from Venezuela. The second alternate magistrates will be: Dr Pablo (Vernisasa) Peredo, from Bolivia; Cesar Gomez Estrada, from Colombia; Tito Cabezas, from Ecuador; Roberto MacLean Ugarteche, from Peru; and Osvaldo Padron Amares, from Venezuela. [Summary] [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Jul 83 PA]

MONTONEROS INTERFERE WITH TELEVISION BROADCAST

PY271812 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0448 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Jul (EFE) -- A self-styled "Radio Liberacion," which is said to belong to the Montoneros terrorist organization, tonight interfered for 10 minutes with the local broadcast of television channel 11. It was learned by EFE that the interference was registered at least in the Ramos Mejia sector, a Buenos Aires suburb.

The alleged Montoneros proclamation contained threats "against the oligarchy" in view of the assassination of Montonero leaders Yaguer, Cambiasso, and Pereyra Rossi, who were killed in May. At the beginning of the recording, a woman spoke about Eva Peron, whose 31st death anniversary is commemorated today. Later a man demanded the return of those institutions that belong to the people. Throughout the proclamation, the "Peronist March" and Peronist demands were heard in the background.

MILITARY 'ELEMENTS' ATTACK WORKERS, NINE WOUNDED

PY270048 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2216 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Jul (DYN) -- Rogelio Papagno, the last secretary general of the Construction Workers Union of the Argentine Republic (UOCRA), has blamed "elements of the military intervention" for an attack against workers conducting a protest in front of the San Nicolas UOCRA headquarters. He also released a list of nine wounded construction workers. One is in serious condition. Papagno reported that during a demonstration by construction workers in the Constitucion neighborhood in this capital, "20 goons carrying Itaka submachineguns and revolvers" attacked the San Nicolas demonstrators.

The wounded list released by the MUNOC [expansion unknown] group, brown list, headed by Papagno is as follows: Jose Alberto Lolazo, who reportedly has a bullet wound in the head, Juan Carlos Cardenas; Juan Pasciullo; Mario Luis Torres; Jose Lagoria; Alberto Abraham; Guillermo Fernandez; Oscar Arevale; and Jose Lopez.

The communique signed by Papagno blames "elements of the military intervention of the San Nicolas section" for the incidents and requests "a thorough investigation by officials of the attack, which was carried out by people who have nothing to do with our union and who are obstructing the path for the normalization of the union."

Speaking to about 300 workers constructing a building on 520 Guanani Street, Constitucion, Papagno said that he has asked for a meeting with Labor Minister Hector Villaveiran, Interior Minister General Llamil Reston, and UOCRA Interventor Colonel Juan Menvielle to repudiate this event and to ask for the punishment of the people responsible.

RETURN OF MRS PERON'S POLITICAL RIGHTS DEMANDED

PY261622 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1853 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Jul (DYN) -- Deolindo Felipe Bittel, first vice president of the Justicialist Party [PJ] submitted a note to the military junta today demanding that the political rights of former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron be returned to her.

The document states that the banning of Mrs Peron from holding public posts "implies an arbitrary and unjust situation that cannot be supported in any way and generates doubts about the legitimacy of the elections, thus weakening the birth of Argentine democracy."

The note, which was delivered to Congress by a group of advisors of the National Justicialist Board, is addressed to the commanders in chief of the three armed forces "with the objective of asking them to institute the necessary measures that will remove the ban on the free exercise of the political rights of Mrs Maria Estela Martinez de Peron, a former constitutional president, the legitimate president of our party and the widow of our chief, Lieutenant General Juan Domingo Peron." The document then states that "the return of Mrs Peron's political rights is a claim that is not only shared by more than 3 million members of our party, but also by a huge majority of Argentines, who desire the country's institutionalization on a firm and legitimate basis, without any type of proscription."

In this respect, it states that "the nation's Electoral College must have its full membership, without exclusions, and Mrs Peron's exclusion implies an arbitrary and unjust situation which lacks support, and which generates doubts about the legitimacy of the elections and weakens the birth of Argentine democracy." [as received]

The Justicialist document then states that "our country has had a tragic experience with political proscriptions," and highlights the fact that "Peronism has repeatedly seen its best men discriminated against," and therefore "we once again demand equal and just treatment." In this respect, it adds that "we wish to save the republic from hours of uncertainty and we wish to reaffirm, on the basis of the unquestionable legality of free elections without proscriptions, the institutional future of all Argentines."

Finally, the document states that "a historical action of moral redress for so many insults and so much injustice is necessary, and for a start the political rights of Mrs Peron must be returned to her without delay or snags, and thus integrating her into the group of 28 million Argentines."

In addition to Bittel, the note is signed by other members of the National Justicialist Council: Nestor Carrasco, Lazaro Roca, Bernardo Montenegro, Leonardo Obeid, Herminio Iglesias, Rosaura Islas, Edgardo Murguia, Dardo Iglesias, Amalia Centola de Amestoy, Blas Carballo, and Ruben Sarboli.

Bignone Asked to Lift Ban

PY271752 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2012 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 26 Jul (NA) -- Former ministers of the last Peronist government demanded again today that President Bignone lift the "ban on political activities" against former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron. In a note signed by former Ministers Pedro Arrighi, Jose Deheza, and Emilio Mondelli, Bignone is asked to adopt a measure similar to that which was recently adopted by the Rio Negro provincial government by which an amnesty was granted to former Peronist Governor Mario Franco and other former officials. The Peronist ministers demand that Bignone lift the ban on Mrs Peron's political activities "in keeping with his constitutional powers."

After reasserting what is stated in a previous note -- dated 10 May -- that was submitted to Bignone, the former legislators note that they believe that Law 1706 issued by the Rio Negro provincial government "is another fact" that justifies what is requested in favor of the former president.

RESULTS OF 24 JULY PARTY PRIMARIES REPORTED

PY262313 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 26 Jul 83 p 11

[Text] A clearer picture of Sunday's primaries emerged yesterday as most of the votes were counted. At press time the Santa Fe Peronist primary results broke down as follows: the Sixth List (Italo Luder-Carlos Grosso) 53,084, the Second List (Angel Robledo and Raul Matera) 50,553, the Eight List (Antonio Cafiero 26,622 and the Verticalist Fourth List 3,444, with 75 percent of votes counted. In Rosario, however, the Second List chalked up a 17,427-15,475 lead.

In Mendoza the pro-Cafiero Green List of Jose Felix Mota could be sure of at least 18 of the 24 National Convention delegates with 32,528 of the 71,195 votes so far, according to party sources. The main opposition came from the pro-Luder White List with 18,140 votes; another pro-Luder list (Unity and Loyalty) had 4,591 while presidential hopefuls Robledo and Matera had 8,296 and 7,640 respectively.

In Tierra del Fuego the pro-Cafiero Blue and White List of Esteban Martinez won with 616 votes as against 267 for the pro-Luder Green List and 258 for the Independent White List. Some of the major lists (e.g. the Santa Fe Sixth List and the Mendoza Green List) officially deny supporting any presidential hopeful, thus rendering analysis of the results more complex.

The Radical primaries saw an end to Raul Alfonsin's long unbroken string of successes but the three delegates won by the Pink List in Chaco was a case of too little too late for local boy Luis Leon of the Movement for Yrigoyenist Affirmation (MAY). Against his 13,813 votes the two pro-Alfonsin lists -- the Purple List of the Movement for Renewal and Change (MRC) and the National Line and the Light Blue List -- mustered 8,971 and 2,289 respectively.

The floods restricted the turnout to about half of the 50,000 Chaco Radicals. Leon modestly attributed his victory to the Yrigoyenist heritage.

In Jujuy the pro-Alfonsin White List had 2,610 votes, the MAY Red List had 832, the MRC Purple List 823 and the National Line Light Blue List 361. Turnout was high, considering that there are only 5,990 Radicals in Jujuy. With only Santiago del Estero and Catamarca to go, Alfonsin now has 62 of the 95 National Committee delegates, the National Line 16 and May 9.

LUFTHANSA, AIR FRANCE AUTHORIZATIONS RESUMED

PY271857 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1558 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Jul (DYN) -- The national government has signed two decrees authorizing the FRG and French airlines Lufthansa and Air France, respectively, to resume their regular services to Argentina. Both Lufthansa and Air France had suspended their flights to Buenos Aires due to the conflict over the Malvinas Islands, though they resumed their activities several months later. The authorization granted to Lufthansa was confirmed through decree 1864, which was established through an exchange of notes between the governments of Argentina and the FRG to agree on resuming airline relations, and through the understanding arrived at between Aerolineas Argentinas and Lufthansa on 24 October 1982. The permission granted to Air France to reestablish ties with Argentina was firmed up through decree 1865, based on "the desire of the two governments to resume their airline relations within the framework of the Argentine-French act of consultation held in Paris on 4 February 1983," as indicated in the official report.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON TAMAYO'S TRIP TO U.S.

PY271905 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Through its press department, the Foreign Ministry explained this morning that it is not true that Foreign Minister Marcial Tamayo had traveled to the United States on an official mission. The newspaper EL DIARIO reported today on its front page that Tamayo apparently traveled to the United States on a mission recommended by the president of the republic, which would indicate that the cabinet reshuffle would take place at the beginning of August.

The Foreign Ministry Press Department lamented this journalistic speculation because it referred to activities of the Foreign Ministry without consulting authorized sources. It added that the foreign minister traveled to the United States for strictly family reasons and that he would return by the end of this week. The foreign minister reportedly made this decision while accompanying President Siles Zuazo to the celebration of the 200th anniversary of Simon Bolivar's birth in Caracas.

The foreign minister went to the United States to observe the state of health of his son there, Foreign Ministry sources stated. They added that, during the absence of Minister Tamayo, Interior Minister Mario Roncal Antezana will assume his functions as acting foreign minister.

MINISTER EXPLAINS SILES' REMARKS IN CARACAS

PY271732 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Information Minister Mario Rueda Pena has explained press reports from Caracas. These reports state that President Siles Zuazo had said in Caracas that Bolivia would not negotiate with the IMF and that he would join the Nicaraguan people in defense of Nicaraguan sovereignty. Rueda Pena stated that President Siles Zuazo had granted a press conference at the Caracas Hilton Hotel, but that several passages were interpreted erroneously by some news agencies and the local press. President Siles Zuazo at no point said he would suspend negotiations with the IMF, as is implied in some reports in the local press, Rueda Pena stated. He added that the president had only reiterated what he had said before; namely, that the government is maintaining its sovereignty over decisions and taking the interests of the people into account in negotiations with the IMF. (?This cannot be interpreted as a suspension of negotiations), the information minister stated. Moreover, President Siles Zuazo explained in Caracas that all countries throughout the world negotiate with the IMF, including some countries of the socialist world. He added that during the Hilton Hotel press conference, the president stated that had he not been invested with presidential powers but had been considered a common citizen, he would have joined the Nicaraguan people to see to it that its sovereignty and [word indistinct] were respected. President Siles Zuazo made this remark on answering a question by a Latin American reporter on his position regarding the Nicaraguan problem had he been a common Latin American citizen.

Rueda Pena also stated that it is not true that President Siles Zuazo had proposed a direct connection with the socialist countries in the field of international aid. The information minister said that the president had made a call to all countries, whether communist or capitalist, to decisively come to the aid of the poor nations. This call is in keeping with the position of political leaders and presidents of Third World countries, the information minister stated.

Rueda Pena talked with the press on Tuesday afternoon when he left the Government Palace in the company of Interior Minister Mario Roncal Antezana. These two ministers were present at Government Palace to brief the president on activities in their respective areas and to receive further instructions from the chief of state.

COB CALLS 2 AUGUST NATIONAL PROTEST RALLY

PY271406 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Excerpts] According to a recent resolution by the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB], a massive rally and protest march will be held on 2 August 1983. The objective will be to defend the democratic process and criticize the government's economic policy.

The mass rally, which will be staged throughout the nation on 2 August, will also pay homage to agrarian reform. It will be called the National Day of Protest because it will also reject the progressive increase in staple prices, which are becoming unbearable for the people.

In remarks to the press, COB Executive Secretary Juan Lechin Oquendo stated that on 2 August the COB will demand a change in economic policy from the government because it has been adversely affecting the critical situation of the labor sector.

[Begin Lechin Oquendo recording] The COB has decided to call for a rally on 2 August based on the following points: 1. To firm up defense of the democratic process in every way possible. 2. To observe the 30th anniversary of agrarian reform. 3. To criticize the increase in staple prices and the government's economic and financial policy. 4. And finally, to point out the program we are proposing for a change in economic and financial policy. At that time, we want to point out what we understand by the deepening of the democratic process. [end recording]

Asked about a national workers meeting, which has been demanded of the COB so that it can adopt a position on economic and political problems, Lechin Oquendo said that the general demonstration called for 2 August replaces the so-called national meeting. The rally will be much more important because all the rank and file from throughout the nation will be represented.

The rally called by the COB will be held throughout the nation. The struggle in defense of the democratic process will be reaffirmed on 2 August. The demonstration called for by the COB will demand that Siles Zuazo's government change its economic policy, a policy which is considered by union leaders to be against the people's interests.

BRIEFS

MINING PRODUCTION DROPS -- According to information obtained at the Bolivian Mining Ministry, national mineral production for the first 3 months of this year dropped more than \$24.5 million compared to the same period last year. During the first 3 months in 1982, Bolivia produced minerals worth \$125,687,607; during the same period this year, production amounted to \$101,034,599. This represents a drop of 20 percent. The main decrease was experienced in tin production which, during the aforementioned period, dropped from 5,836,693 fine kg in 1982 to 5,392,619 fine kg in 1983 [Summary] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 10 Jul 83 p 1 PY]

INFLATION RATE INCREASE -- According to information obtained from official sources, the inflation rate in Bolivia since the government issued the last package of economic measures on 15 March 1983 has increased 40 percent. [Summary] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 20 Jul 83 p 9 PY]

MONETARY EMISSION -- According to the Central Bank of Bolivia, the monetary emission during the first 5 months of the year amounted to 15,203,900 Bolivian pesos. [Summary] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 5 Jul 83 p 8 PY]

TAX COLLECTION INCREASES -- According to Jaime Velasco Suarez, head of the Internal Revenue Department, tax collection during the first 5 months of this year amounted to 5,879,727,000 Bolivian pesos compared to 3,987,587,000 Bolivian pesos during the same period last year. [Summary] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 6 Jul 83 p 11 PY]

FOREIGN LOANS -- President Siles Zuazo has disclosed that his government has obtained a \$14 million loan from Brazil and Mexico to finance the San Buenaventura project and that U.S. companies will invest \$7 million for oil exploration in La Paz. [Summary] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 16 Jul 83 p 1 PY]

U.S. POLICY, MILITARY MOVES IN C. AMERICA SCORED

France's Cheysson Comments

PY280312 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0124 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Brasilia, 27 Jul (EFE) -- Today French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson said that sending warships so close to Nicaragua is not the best contribution the United States can make to the settlement of the Central American conflict.

During a press conference held tonight at the end of his official 2-day stay in Brasilia, Cheysson said that "It is clear that this is not the right step because it will mean no progress at all in the quest for solutions." According to the French foreign minister, Central American peasants have rebelled, but not because they want U.S. warships off their coasts. He added that Central American problems are rooted in the backwardness of the people of the region, "who live in misery and despair."

Cheysson reiterated the French Government's support for the proposals recently put forth in Cancun, Mexico, by the presidents of Panama, Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela, who make up the Contadora Group.

"Those proposals seek the conclusion of agreements between neighboring countries, the limitation of military power, the neutralization of some areas, the departure of foreign military advisers, and the supervision of any measures taken under the above agreements," he said. "How does the presence of U.S. aircraft carriers fit into these proposals?" Cheysson wondered. He ironically criticized President Ronald Reagan's explanation that warships must take part in maneuvers in the Caribbean or in any other part of the world in order to safeguard peace.

"I want to address the U.S. people, who make tremendous efforts to finance defense spending, and ask them to understand that democratic freedoms must be safeguarded through the defense of the economic structure of nations," the minister pointed out. "There are nations that are being hit by dramatic economic crises and hopeless unemployment, which represent a more serious threat than a military attack," he added.

The French Government endorsed the proposals from the Contadora Group, because "They have clearly identified Central American problems and have outlined possible solutions." Therefore, the minister added, "France has not adopted an anti-U.S. position. France, the EEC, and the Bolivarian countries have endorsed the recommendations made by the four presidents. I have not heard that the presidents talked about aircraft carriers."

Claude Cheysson arrived in Brazil Monday on his first Latin American tour that will take him Saturday to Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru.

Legislators Want Nicaragua Ties

PY271851 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 26 Jul 83 p 5

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO) -- The chamber of deputies interparty commission that attended the ceremonies held on 9 July to commemorate the fourth anniversary of the Nicaraguan revolution and held contacts with leaders of the Sandinist government has decided to meet next week with Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro to ask him to appoint a Brazilian ambassador to Managua.

The proposal is included in a note that was issued last night to congress by the commission, which is made up of 21 deputies from the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party], the PDT [Democratic Worker's Party], and the PT [Workers Party], that returned to Brazil yesterday. During their 12-day trip, the Brazilian legislators visited Nicaragua and the United States where they held meetings with representatives from the United Nations, the OAS, members of the U.S. Government and members of non-government organizations.

According to the deputies, the appointment of a Brazilian ambassador to Nicaragua would be a more effective way to express Brazilian solidarity, something which has already been expressed by President Joao Figueiredo, with the Sandinist government. They are convinced that Brazil must support a negotiated peace proposal and the initiatives of the Contadora Group.

The Contadora Group -- made up of Colombia, Venezuela, Panama, and Mexico -- will study the peace proposal that has been submitted by Commander Daniel Ortega of the Sandinist Front for the reconstruction of the country. According to the note issued by the deputies, "All this effort is being threatened by the interference of the CIA which is preparing an offensive through training a secret army of 15,000 Somozists and mercenaries at bases in Honduras. This army will reportedly invade Nicaragua through its northern border."

The note adds that during their stay in the United States, the Brazilian deputies reasserted to the representatives of the United Nations, the OAS, and the U.S. Government the terms of the statement signed by 206 Brazilian legislators which states that "Coexistence between nations will only be achieved by upholding the principles of self-determination and nonintervention, which are being violated by the Reagan Administration's belligerent policy." They also noted that the U.S. Central American policy poses a threat to world peace.

The note ends by stating that "The Reagan administration is reinforcing the Truman Doctrine through which the United States claims the right to exert an ideological, political, economic, and military domination over all the countries of the hemisphere."

BRAZIL-IMF IMPASSE ON AGREEMENT CONTINUES

PY271415 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] The IMF's delay in formalizing another agreement with Brazil, apart from the alleged bureaucratic questions, has another explanation: Because it is resisting approving the estimates that the new letter of intent must contain, the IMF is again going to send its mission to the country this week, probably tomorrow.

This version is supported by the fact that the secret trip Planning Minister Delfim Neto made to New York over the weekend has been confirmed, and by the announcement made by Central Bank President Carlos Langoni that the IMF is going to give the green light for the second and third installments of \$411 million of the loan granted to Brazil only after Congress gives its opinion on the decree that alters the wage policy.

Separate from the formal approval of the agreement, which will only occur toward the end of September, Jacques de Larosiere, the IMF's managing director, must give "formal approval" to the overall outlines of the agreement that has been reached with Brazil's private international creditor banks. In other words, the IMF will give a guarantee that the resources of the "jumbo" loan that was granted by the creditor banks at the beginning of the year will not be tied to the signing of the agreement.

The IMF will not accept, without major discussion, the numerical detailing of the goals of the economic policy that were discussed during last week's negotiations. The IMF's board [given in English] (council) severely criticized in Washington the mission that visited Brazil, and it has sent it back to make a better study of some of the goals, such as the public deficit.

Langoni also received severe criticism from the IMF's board regarding the internal interest policy (which is linked to the public deficit).

FAILURE OF SOVIET TRADE NEGOTIATIONS EXPLAINED

PY271918 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 26 Jul 83 p 16

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO) -- The Brazilian Government will not sign an official agreement for the purchase of Soviet oil. The failure of the negotiations, which were held in Moscow within the framework of the Joint Brazilian-USSR Commission, was revealed yesterday by Ambassador Jose Botafogo Goncalves, head of the International Economic and Technical Cooperation Secretariat. Botafogo and Carlos Viacava, director of the Foreign Trade Department (CACEX) were members of the Brazilian delegation.

According to the ambassador, "The operation was not formalized because the Soviet Union showed no interest in increasing its purchase of Brazilian goods." Brazil had the objective of obtaining Soviet oil in exchange for goods produced in Brazil. Botafogo also said that the Soviet Government would only agree to sell oil in order to reduce the trade deficit that the USSR is accumulating with Brazil. This position did not satisfy Brazil, because it did not mean an increase in bilateral trade.

Stressing the fact that he had not read the letter by Paulo Marcondes Ferraz, a businessman and president of the Werco Trading Company [given in English], in which Marcondes criticized the behavior of the Brazilian Government during the Moscow negotiations, Botafogo blamed "Soviet indecision" for not having achieved the agreement that provided for the export of chicken and the purchase of a "ro-ro" (roll-on-roll-off) [given in English] vessel.

Botafogo also stated that 2 years ago the National Union of Chicken Exporters [Uniao Nacional dos Exportadores de Frango] (UNEF) informed the Brazilian Government that the Soviets were interested in signing a long-term agreement that would involve the purchase of a "ro-ro vessel. The Brazilian Government gave the green light for the negotiations to proceed, but later the Soviets changed their proposal, insisting that the vessel should be purchased first and only then would an agreement be signed for the sale of chicken.

The ambassador explained that, during the meeting of the Joint Brazilian-USSR Commission, the Soviet proposal was again changed. The USSR Government stated that it would sell the vessel and that in exchange it would sign an agreement for the purchase of beef, but not chicken. In view of this proposal, the UNEF stated that it would only purchase the vessel if the Brazilian Government set up a framework within which the enterprise could also sell beef to the Soviets. The CACEX did not approve the operation, because traditionally the export of beef is carried out by the COBEC [Brazilian Warehouses and Trade Company]. Botafogo admitted that "all the negotiations with the Soviets were based on the purchase of the vessel."

Itamaraty has made no official comment regarding the Brazilian-USSR negotiations, but diplomatic sources have reported that at the conclusion of the ninth Meeting of the Joint Brazilian-USSR Commission on 14 July, Itamaraty released some of the points of the final document. Among these points is one in which both countries agree, in principle, to increase the sale of oil to Brazil in exchange for beef and soybean meal.

MINISTRY ANNOUNCES NEED TO LIMIT OIL PURCHASES

PY271417 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Jul 83

[Text] Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals has told FOLHA DE SAO PAULO that it will be necessary to reduce the purchase of oil from 610,000 barrels a day to 350,000 barrels, if next year's goal of \$3 billion in effective expenditure for oil is to be achieved. The minister has said that it is the government's intention to limit the purchase of oil to \$4.5 billion, of which \$1.5 billion will be paid with Brazilian merchandise.

Cals has also admitted that it will be necessary to reduce the internal use of oil by 100,000 barrels per day (there is a current consumption of 950,000 barrels) and that to accomplish this, the National Security Council is studying an emergency plan "without the necessity of rationing."

INTERIOR MINISTER DISCUSSES SECURITY POLICIES

PY270300 Santiago COSAS in Spanish 14 Jul 83 pp 12, 13, 14, 15, 16

[Interview granted by Chilean Interior Minister General Enrique Montero Marx to Elizabeth Subercaseaux at La Moneda Palace -- date not given]

[Text] [Question] How would you like to be addressed: General, minister or attorney?

[Answer] I don't really have any preference....

[Interviewer] Thus we started the interview. When it comes to defining Minister Montero's political position, nobody seems to be able to agree. Some, especially union leaders, assert that he is "a man in favor of a political opening." However, the nationalists, those who want nothing to do with opening the doors of democracy, assert that "he is one of us." A large sector of the opposition regards him as a "tough man." Others believe that "Minister Montero has changed"...and many wonder where he is heading.

Minister Montero hears these remarks without seeming to be surprised or cross. His only comment is: "I am fulfilling the duties of a post which enjoys the president of the republic's confidence. I fulfill my duties as a minister should before a president. It is quite likely that some people will agree with my behavior and others will not, but I am not seeking anybody's approval. My duty is that of a minister before the president and nothing else."

[Question] However, talking to you one gets the profound impression that your way of thinking is much more in keeping with that of Jaime Guzman than that of Alvaro Puga....

[Answer] I wish to make two points quite clear that I deem fundamental. The first one is the principle of authority. For me, the principle of authority is an unavoidable duty which I am willing to see fulfilled no matter the cost. If this makes me a tough person, I accept that. "On the other hand, an institutional path has been set, and in order to understand it, one can resort to the repeated speeches made by the president of the republic. We have the declaration of the government's principles, which I support in my capacity as minister. We have the national objectives and the political Constitution, which I also support since it concerns all Chileans.

"There is no point in trying to identify me with a certain sector of the opposition. What you could mention is that the union sector's way of thinking is in keeping with that of the interior minister's. If I am considered a man in favor of an opening, then I want to point out to you that my way of thinking is in keeping with that of the entire government."

General Montero then pointed out that he believes that "there exists" a tendency to start pointing out the different positions among the people in government, and that is "absolutely negative." "Ever since I became interior minister, my main goal was to get all those who support the president of the republic to replace their differences with common objectives."

Montero said that the common objectives "are quite clear," and then referred to the "path," which is what he calls the 1980 Constitution. "Our task is to do what the Constitution calls for: attain an endless number of liberties and establish a path along which these liberties may be exercised. Insofar as the Chilean citizen starts to realize the importance of the liberties he has achieved and learns to exercise them, the factors which cause friction will start disappearing. This is fundamental to achieve a consensus.... A time will come when the Chilean citizen will decide, and this is when he will have the political liberties which he insistently demands."

Half seriously, half jokingly, he then said: "You are asking me to do something which is currently impossible. You want me to define my political stance, but how can I do so if we are in a recess?"

[Question] What exactly does this unrestricted respect for a political recess mean?

[Answer] The political recess is established by law and is also provided for in the transitory articles of the Constitution. This law refers to the activities of political parties. Therefore, all activities aimed at establishing a party's position, any actions aimed at recruitment, all attempts to promote political ideologies through the establishment of groups, such as has been attempted in Chile, is what is currently in complete recess.

[Question] What group are you referring to? Do you mean the corporations?

[Answer] That business of the corporations is just a subterfuge. We are once again resorting to legal tricks, and that is unacceptable. It could be a corporation, but if it engages in political activities, that corporation would be violating the political recess and would be liable to be subject to the measures which the law provides for these cases.

[Question] You have mentioned what is not allowed, but what about debate and the spreading of political ideas? Are they also banned?

[Answer] No. That is quite a different matter. If debate and the spreading of political ideas is carried out within the normal field for debate and the discussion is not a partisan political nature, then, of course, it is not prohibited. And if it were, we would be prohibiting man's inherent right to express his political feelings.

[Question] Minister, the political recess has been in force since 1974. What do you think happened in Chile that caused that? Instead of a completely normal political life, we find that the government has reimplemented the recess 9 years later.

[Answer] The political recess has not been reimplemented here. What happened in Chile is that political activism began being expressed in different ways. Groups aimed at promoting such activism started to be formed and have been very welcome, especially by the media. It could be because of lack of news, because they like a bit more politics, I don't know, but this is what happened and it worsened this year, probably because we are approaching the next decade. This remained stationary for some time, but things change radically when it degenerates into much harsher and tangible political expressions. It becomes unacceptable when politics is being used to even interfere in activities such as that of the unions. Lately we have witnessed the union leaders being supported by political activists, thus forcing the government to take drastic measures and reiterate that the recess is still in force.

[Question] Many people believe that these drastic measures are the desperate reaction of a government facing severe political, economic, and social problems.

[Answer] You have just told me that the political recess has been in effect since 1974. Thus, this could hardly be a desperate reaction....

[Question] However, before it was unnecessary to remind the people of the recess. Something happened here.

[Answer] True, it was not necessary. Perhaps there was more tolerance toward reporting of activism in general. There was some tolerance, but in view of the turn the matter has taken, we have been forced to put an end to it.

[Question] Speaking of putting an end, the government has indicated that further demonstrations will not be accepted. How do you plan to stop them?

[Answer] By resorting to the means available. We have the state of emergency. We also have a special state described in Article 24 of the transitory constitutional provisions. We have enough powers to use the forces of order, whose mission is to prevent outrages unleashed by political activists.

[Question] But do you really believe that the demonstrations are the result of political activism?

[Answer] To a certain extent. To some extent the outrages have been caused by truly irresponsible individuals who, disguised as labor leaders, have involved themselves in politics and have been used by politicians, who stir up trouble and then pretend that they have done nothing. They have also been used by the Communist Party, which operates underground. The actual demonstrations were carried out by the lumpen, the criminals, and the extremely irresponsible youth, as well as by groups of activists.

[Question] You do not believe that there are dissatisfied people who have voiced their concerns and are not being manipulated by any activist groups.

[Answer] I am talking about violent demonstrations.

[Question] And what about the peaceful ones?

[Answer] What I would like to know is why are they dissatisfied?

[Question] Unemployment is a problem which leads to terrible frustrations.

[Answer] It is true. It is true that unemployment leads to frustration, but it is also true that egged on by political activists, the people tend to forget many things. We are experiencing an economic crisis, but measures are being taken to resolve the situation. The rate of unemployment is going down in keeping with the Finance Ministry forecasts. At the same time, we have a network of social services which is very large, one of the best that a civilized country could come up with. These are things that are forgotten.

[Question] Because a portion of this social network is unable to operate...?

[Answer] What do you mean by unable to operate? We have the PEM [Minimum Employment Program] to get them work, we have the POJH [Head of Household Employment Program] to get them work, we have nutritional plans for pregnant women, for children under school age. As for those of school age, we have educational systems, open clubs. We have an entire social services network served by a remarkable group of volunteers.

[Question] Do you believe that the PEM and the POJH are lasting and honorable solutions?

[Answer] First of all, these are not lasting solutions. They are, in fact emergency solutions, and in the second place, any kind of work is honorable.

[Question] The right to submit petitions to the authorities is set forth in the Constitution. How can a Chilean citizen make use of this right nowadays?

[Answer] He can do so in a respectful and suitable manner. The people can ask. The thing is that between asking for and getting what one asks for there is quite a bit of difference.

[Question] Can the people ask for constitutional amendments?

[Answer] The people have forgotten that this Constitution was submitted to a plebiscite and the people voted for it.

[Question] There are persons who have voted for it and are still asking for changes.... It is being said that the government is neglecting the fact that the conditions prevailing in the country are not the same as before....

[Answer] You know well enough that when the conditions prevailing in the country change, the governments take a stronger position. It happened under Alessandri and under Frei, it has happened under all administrations.... We are living through difficult times. The people have no patience. Of course, they are impatient, but the greatest quality a leader can have is the ability to keep calm, because otherwise the solutions which the people demand are implemented hastily and turn out to be absolutely negative.

In view of the situation we are experiencing, we should have room for dialogue and disagreement and for the possibility of seeking points in common to resolve the problems. This I can understand. It is a matter of sitting down and talking. As far as I am concerned, the truckdrivers asked for a dialogue and the copper leaders did the same. I told them yes on one condition: That they abide by the laws. They did and we talked. A few days later, solutions to their problems started coming.

I have never refused to hold a dialogue, but if I am asked to meet with the Socialist Party, the Radical Party, or the National Party, I will not meet with them because we have a political recess in force. If they come as individuals, then I will be glad to meet with them.

[Question] You have contacted people of the National Party. Wasn't that breaking the political recess?

[Answer] I did not discuss party politics with anyone. I have held talks with members of the National Party. These talks were aimed at gathering information about the situation. In the same way I can talk with the members of the Production and Commerce Confederation. In fact, I did talk to them a couple of weeks ago.

[Question] Although it is true that you meet with union leaders to discuss issues pertaining to the union sectors, whom does the government consider as valid interlocutors to discuss those national problems that the country is experiencing?

[Answer] Obviously those persons who truly represent a certain trend. If they are union leaders, the union trend they represent; if they are labor representatives, the labor trend they represent....

[Question] What if they are politicians?

[Answer] No, not regarding political party activities. The Constitution clearly establishes that this is not possible while the law regulating political party activities is not in force.... Now if we are going to discuss national political issues, it is something else since these issues have existed and continue to exist. If the issues do not concern political party activities, there is no problem in holding a dialogue. The only problem arises if we are going to talk about violating constitutional guidelines, since a schedule has been established and since this schedule has been approved and voted upon by the people we have to adhere to it.

[Interviewer] Speaking about the situation of the Chilean press, he notes that the Interior Ministry has summoned the directors of the mass media "only to request them to strictly adhere to the recess of political party activities."

[Question] But specifically what is it that cannot be published?

[Answer] There is no rule in this regard. It is a problem of criteria.

[Question] Are you aware of the difficulties that mass media directors have in establishing a criteria in this regard? They do not know how to act....

[Answer] I know it is difficult, but until now, they have handled the situation quite well.

[Question] Specifically, sir, are we not confronting a virtual press censorship?

[Answer] There is no press censorship.

[Question] And what would be the difference between press censorship and the present situation?

[Answer] Censorship of the press is an administrative measure implemented by the authorities by which a censor is appointed to the various mass media sectors. What we have done is to request the mass media to cooperate in the enforcement of the recess of political party activities, but there is no censorship of the press under any circumstances. Otherwise, I would have to be informed of what is being published and I would have to authorize the publication of this or that article. And this is not happening in Chile.

[Question] Why has the publication and circulation of new magazines and newspapers not been authorized?

[Answer] This is in keeping with the principle we have already mentioned at the beginning of this interview, which deals with political party activities.

[Question] Are you putting politicking and the press in the same bag?

[Answer] No, but in answer to your question, I must note that we have not prohibited the circulation of new newspapers and magazines.

[Question] But you do not authorize them to be published....

[Answer] We must authorize their publication whenever this is requested and whenever there is no intention to violate the present laws.

[Question] Can a new magazine or newspaper circulate if it adheres to the established laws, like those newspapers and magazines already in circulation do?

[Answer] If it is authorized.

[Question] Are you sure?

[Answer] Of course I am.

[Question] The present government will not leave power until 1989....

[Answer] This is a constitutional government that ends its term in 1989....

[Question] Yes, but on the other hand, there is an opposition that does not want to respect these deadlines. At some point, the government and the opposition must establish contact. Wouldn't you agree?

[Answer] Are you talking about the holding of a dialogue to establish when this government is leaving power?

[Question] No, I am talking about the establishment of a dialogue that will enable the government to stay and the opposition to accept the government....

[Answer] That is their problem. They have to respect the Constitution since the Constitution was approved by the vote of the people, it was not imposed. We have acted in keeping with what is established in the Constitution. I would like to add that there has been much progress in this regard. There is the fact that it is up to the courts to decide the position that the executive branch will adopt regarding certain issues. This is what we have been requested -- to resort to the courts. This is precisely what we are doing because we have an institutional system that allows us to do it. All this is in keeping with what is established in this stage that ends in 1989.

[Question] People have also been requesting the repeal of temporary Article No 24. Why has this request gone unattended?

[Answer] Requesting the repeal of an article is simply going against the will of the majority that voted for the Constitution. In a civilized society, something like this cannot be accepted. Repeal temporary Article No 24? On what basis? We have received the mandate of the nation requesting us to implement temporary Article No. 24. This was accepted by two thirds of the nation. But the government, specifically the Interior Ministry, is concerned about how this article is implemented, and to what degree. The Interior Ministry is increasingly more prudent about the enforcement of this article, and it is prudent because the facts amply justify this attitude. We have established paths so as to gradually return to a normal situation. This article is little enforced today. No one has been expelled from the country in the last few months.

[Question] And the people expect that nobody else will be expelled....

[Answer] We have a mandate to fulfill, a mandate that was entrusted to us by a two-third majority. I cannot tell you whether or not the above article will be applied.

[Question] And what if that two-thirds majority has changed its mind?

[Answer] They have not....

[Question] Taking into account the existing dissatisfaction, don't you think it would be appropriate to call for a referendum?

[Answer] What for?

[Question] To let the people express what they want from the government, because otherwise, how will the people say what they want?

[Answer] We must find appropriate solutions to the problems our nation is facing, on the basis of our interpretation of the feelings of our people. I would agree with you if we were just sitting down thinking that nothing happens here; but we are working hard to solve our problems. What really matters is the decisionmaking power that may be used to solve the people's problems. And we have lots of it.

[Question] An AP report indicates that the last Gallup Poll, carried out at the request of the government, revealed that only 18 percent of the Chileans support the government. What is your opinion of this?

[Answer] That is not true. I am absolutely unaware of any report of that sort.

[Question] How far do you think the deterioration of the government's popularity has gone?

[Answer] That is a difficult question.

[Interviewer] The minister thinks a little before going on. "The deterioration," he explains, "arises from economic problems tied to present conditions, rather than from political problems. The government's actions must be directed at solving those problems, and the deterioration that the government's popularity may have suffered will thus vanish."

[Question] But, Minister, are you making an accurate evaluation of the signs of discontent that reflect that deterioration?

[Answer] I evaluate them on the basis of what they are: isolated expressions of violence provoked by some adventurers. On the other hand, there is the public, and we, as rulers, must interpret what the public thinks. But we will do it realistically. Otherwise, we would become a populist government, and this is an idea that is out of keeping with the president's principles. We must fulfill the people's aspirations, but we must do it in keeping with our real possibilities. This compels us to maintain a permanent dialogue and to properly inform the people so that they may know why some measures are taken. I am for democracy, and what we are trying to do is to make the people become aware of the freedoms that they enjoy. Concerning political freedoms, a commission has been created for the purpose of analyzing, among other laws that also have to be enacted, the laws that will regulate the activities of parties. Such laws will be enacted when deemed appropriate.

[Question] And who will decide when?

[Answer] The Constitution.

[Question] There is no calendar in the Constitution....

[Answer] But it rules clearly when Congress will begin working. It says when a president is to be elected. If there were no laws regulating political activities by the time a president is to be elected or Congress is to begin working, we might then wonder why such laws were not enacted? In that case, we could raise that issue, but not now.

[Question] What people think now is that it will not be appropriate for the nation to leave everything for the future.

[Answer] That is a matter of opinion. Some people may think like that. We have another opinion.

[Question] And what does the country think?

[Answer] The country has already let its voice be heard when it approved the Constitution and when it availed itself of its political right and chose a president whose term extends until 1989....

[Interviewer] The interview was coming to an end.... The minister raises his hands in a gesture of surprise, "What, are we already over?"

We were not yet over. Many things can happen during a week, and events portrayed a different picture.

On Saturday, 9 July, as a patrol wagon was taking Gabriel Valdes, Jose de Gregorio and Jorge Lavanderos to the Preventive Custody Center, the former penitentiary, and as the nation and the international community learned about their detention, incredulity began to show on the people's faces....

I returned to Government House by midday on Tuesday, 12 July. It was necessary to ask some questions of the interior minister, who was kind enough to receive me again at the same office.... and surrounded by the same silence. The only difference being that now, in addition to silence, there was also tension.

[Question] Minister, there are those who wonder whether the arrest of top opposition leaders would mean a contribution to the dialogue, to the appeasing of inflamed spirits, and to the search for consensus....

[Answer] It is not a matter of taking somebody to jail. We are not jailing anybody. It is a matter of seeing which are the most suitable means the government has for maintaining public order and social peace. We have filed a request with the courts and, in some cases, some people have been immediately detained, taking into account their involvement in the events reported in the request.

If you are talking about the current case, I will tell you what happened: The government levelled charges against three persons who were involved in the printing of leaflets that we deemed to be subversive. The courts have opened an investigation and ordered that other persons, who were not mentioned in our request, be arrested and held incommunicado. We knew that those persons could have been involved, but we preferred to let the courts decide on their possible involvement.

[Question] What degree of objectivity do you believe a judge can have in this case when he is openly anti-Christian Democrat and reportedly a government supporter?

[Answer] A magistrate alone does not make a court. A court is a judging body, the second court of appeals, and nothing less than as a supreme court on occasions and matters on which that high court must rule. [sentence as published] If a court makes a mistake, there are two other courts to correct the possible error. This is the great advantage of submitting issues to a court, because there is no exclusive dependence on one person but rather on several bodies involving more than one person.

[Question] These events have created a strong reaction in the international community. What do you believe the political cost for the government is going to be?

[Answer] The political cost depends on who the people are who intervene in the measures taken. In this case, the political cost must be minimal because all we did was to submit to a court an event which we believe is criminal because it is related to the State Security Law. It is up to the court to decide, and the court will say whether we are right or wrong. And for this there is a right for defense and a court system.

VI. 28 Jul 83

[Question] When the government resorted to administrative measures, the opposition was sanctioned, and now that it resorts to the courts, the opposition is also sanctioned. People are asking whether this law was set up in such a way that those opposing the government have no possibility of receiving protection ...

[Answer] Of course they have. They are protected. Proof of this is that they have resorted to all the resources available before the respective courts.

[Question] The defense of the arrested political leaders says that calling for peaceful demonstrations is not a crime...

[Answer] I have my own opinion. If a call for a peaceful demonstration is an isolated event, it may or may not be a crime, but the consequences of these acts, which I label as irresponsible, are what makes me enforce the State Security Law. I not only abide by the call but by the results of the call. On two prior occasions it was demonstrated that those people who called for so-called peaceful demonstrations were not able to keep the situation under control and it went much further than merely peaceful events. It is the responsibility of the government to enforce public order, and to do this, it must take measures. But we must remember the initial cause leading the government to take these measures.

[Question] All members of the opposition are calling upon the people to demonstrate and asking for the return of democracy. Does this mean that they are all running the risk of being arrested?

[Answer] We will have to evaluate the events.... The events will have to be evaluated and we will have to see to what degree they do or do not compromise the government's position. The government is backed by a Constitution approved by a plebiscite; therefore we can only talk of a legitimate government. Anyone who intends to compromise the development of a legitimate government must face the consequences.

[Question] This government said that there would not be another demonstration. How do you explain the curfew decreed for 2000 on 12 July?

[Answer] The curfew was precisely to prevent a new demonstration. The fact that it is only a curfew means that at this time the situation in the country is normal. This was nothing more than a preventive measure because we knew through our security organizations that the Communist Party once again intended to compromise public order.

BRIEFS

SAUDI, INDONESIAN, FINNISH AMBASSADORS -- Abdallah Salih Hababi, Abdurakhman Diajaprawira, and Roine Esko Rajakoski presented their credentials to President Pinochet yesterday as Saudi Arabian, Indonesian, and Finnish ambassadors to Chile, respectively. [Summary] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 20 Jul 83 p C3 PY]

NEW LEBANESE AMBASSADOR -- Ibrahim Kreidy, the new Lebanese ambassador to Chile, presented his credentials to Chilean President Augusto Pinochet yesterday. [Summary] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 15 Jul 83 p C5 PY]

NEW HOUSING UNDER SECRETARY -- Miguel Angel Poduje Sapiain assumed his post as new Housing and Urbanization Ministry under secretary to replace Sergio Beznaila Ferres, who resigned for health reasons. [Summary] [Santiago TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 15 Jul 83 p 3 PY]

FARC WILLING TO ACCEPT DEMOCRATIC OPENING PLAN

PA270323 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 22 Jul 83 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] The leaders of the so-called Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, currently operating in the western and southern sectors of the country, have stated their willingness to accept the democratic opening plan announced by the government, while showing their satisfaction with President Betancur's announcement that the development plan contemplates investments of 68 billion pesos for those areas affected by violence. The announcement of the guerrilla leaders was made at a meeting they held with the bishop of Caqueta, Monsignor Jose Luis Serna, who immediately notified the central government.

At the same meeting, according to the bishop, the guerrillas emphatically condemned kidnappings and other such criminal actions as a means of financing their movement and voiced their willingness to hold another conference with members of the Peace Commission and other guerrilla leaders in efforts to advance toward peace.

Monsignor Gomez Hoyos Speaks

The contradiction in statements made by former Peace Commission President Otto Morales Benitez and by the incumbent president, John Agudelo Rios, concerning the dialogue presumably begun between the deceased leader of the 19 April Movement [M-19], Jaime Bateman Cayon, and Morales Benitez, of which dialogue Agudelo Rios claims no knowledge, must be settled by President Belisario Betancur, according to Peace Commission members Rafael Gomez Hoyos and Gerardo Molina.

In last Wednesday's edition, EL SIGLO noted the lack of knowledge claimed by Agudelo Rios on this dialogue when he referred to the status of the dialogues with the rebels, also reported by another local newspaper yesterday. Agudelo Rios said that the "Peace Commission had recently had indirect contacts with some rebel groups, but not with the M-19." The president of the Peace Commission replied to EL TIEMPO: "I don't know the facts, but I understand that Mister Fayad referred to a possible interview between Otto Morales Benitez and Jaime Bateman which did not take place, and about the possibility of which I had no knowledge." He added: "Perhaps Dr Morales Benitez could clear up this mystery."

On Its Own

"Perhaps Dr Morales Benitez acted on his own and alone in those presumed talks with the top M-19 leader," said Monsignor Gomez Hoyos, magistrate of the Ecclesiastic Tribunal.

Confusion About Letter

Under such circumstances, it would be up to President Betancur, who maintains closer contacts with the president of the Peace Commission, to settle the apparent disagreement of its presidents. Agudelo Rios also claimed to have no knowledge of the letter which President Betancur sent, through the National Guard of Panama, to Jaime Bateman Cayon, as confirmed by the member of the M-19 higher command, Alvaro Fayad, during a televised interview to the nation. On this matter, Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella, approached by Andres Pastrana of TV Hoy, said that they received and forwarded a letter for Bateman Cayon because Panama is interested in Latin American peace and "the understanding of the parties."

M-19 KIDNAPS OFFICIAL TO CARRY MESSAGE

PA261516 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1444 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Bogota, 26 Jul (EFE) -- Today a group of guerrillas kidnapped Paolo Lugari, presidential adviser for the reconstruction of the Colombian city of Popayan. According to an unidentified spokesman of the 19 April Movement (M-19) who called EFE in Bogota on the telephone, Lugari was kidnapped this morning in northern Bogota by the "Julio Pena" squad, the military branch of the "William de Jesus Parra" group.

The unidentified spokesman, who confirmed the abduction and said that Lugari will not be mistreated, said that "Mr Paolo Lugari will be released at any moment." The spokesman told EFE that he will be the bearer of a message from the M-19 to President Belisario Betancur, although he did not specify its content.

Lugari was appointed the president's adviser for the reconstruction of the city of Popayan, which was destroyed on Thursday of Holy Week by an earthquake that left hundreds dead and thousand homeless.

BIOGRAPHIC DATA, BACKGROUND OF NEW M-19 LEADER

PA270246 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 22 Jul 83 p 3

[From the "Confidential Report" column by Alberto Giraldo]

[Excerpts] The parents of the new leader of the M-19 currently live in a middle class neighborhood in Pereira. The 92-year-old Jorge Ospina is Ivan Marino Ospina's father. Ospina is Jaime Bateman's successor as the subversive group's leader.

Ivan Marino is 38 years old and was born in Roldanillo. His father was 54 when the guerrilla leader was born. The family moved to Pereira many years ago, where Ivan Marino went to Deogracias Cardona High School. He was always known as a rebel leader. In 1971 he joined the guerrilla movement and received special training in Cuba and Eastern Europe. His greatest feat was his participation in the theft of Army weapons; he later led the guerrilla invasion along the Mira River, which was a total failure.

Ivan Marino was in prison 2 years; he obtained his freedom under the amnesty granted in December 1982. He went underground after being released from prison, and in the last few months has travelled to Cuba, Mexico, and Panama to buy arms. He is now in Caqueta leading the guerrilla groups that are fighting the armed forces.

BETANCUR ON BILATERAL AGREEMENT WITH VENEZUELA

PA262207 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Excerpt] During the press conference that President Belisario Betancur gave at Catan Air Force Base, where he was received with military honors on his arrival in the country accompanied by former Presidents Misael Pastrana Borrero and Carlos Lleras Restrepo, he said the following on the subject of exchange and trade with Venezuela:

[Begin recording] [Betancur] The bilateral treaty signed with Venezuela, which was signed multilaterally but with a special section with Venezuela, is the Jose Celestino Mutis Agreement, which, as the name implies, deals with the implementation of tasks of the first botanical expedition. This agreement was signed this morning. And at noon today an agreement between the Presidents of the Bank of the Republic of Colombia and the Venezuelan Central Bank was signed. This is an agreement that demonstrates much progress regarding border problems, foreign exchange, and integration issues. In addition, I held talks with the president of Venezuela and the Venezuelan finance minister to strengthen the Azurca initiative, the sugar mill in Zulia and in North Santander Department. This sugar mill will create jobs and produce sugar to supply this area of western Venezuela and Colombia and for exporting.

[First reporter] How long will you be [words indistinct] Mr President?

[Betancur] 12 hours.

[Second reporter] Mr President, will our sea and undersea areas be integrated with Venezuela's?

[Betancur] When I am asked this question, which seems to be a constant issue with Colombian newsmen, I always answer that everything has its time and place under the sun. [end recording]

AMBASSADOR ASKS USSR TO COOPERATE FOR PEACE

PA261733 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 22 Jul 83 p 6-A

[From the "Political Activity" column by Guillermo Perez: "Appeal to Moscow"]

[Text] Edmundo Lopez Gomez, Colombian ambassador in Moscow, asked the Soviet Government to cooperate with peace efforts in Central America, in a speech he gave last Wednesday on Colombia's independence day.

Lopez Gomez said that the nonintervention principle is in jeopardy because it is not observed, is not applied, and is broken daily. He added that it is necessary to propose an agreement on the topic, and pointed out that, according to Lenin, a member of the proletariat who endorses having his nation exert the slightest violence on another nation is not a socialist. Ambassador Lopez Gomez concluded that "Wherever there is deliberate support of any form of violence, we face a morally reproachable and indefensible act from the viewpoint of a philosophy based on the good of humanity."

SATELLITE ORBIT ASSIGNMENTS BY ITU PROTESTED

PA270415 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 21 Jul 83 pp 1-A, 14-A

[Excerpt] The International Telecommunications Union, ITU, assigned orbital positions within the Colombian geostationary orbit to Brazil, Uruguay, and Canada, which prompted an immediate protest from the Colombian delegation to the Conference on Radiocommunications in Geneva, Switzerland.

The Colombian delegation, headed by Hector Charry Samper, our ambassador to the United Nations, made it clear that "Colombia will not accept any document, agreement, or resolution in which other countries are assigned positions in the orbit that belongs to Colombia," and that any such assignment "would require Colombia's previous expressed authorization, in accordance with our rights."

The ITU Radiocommunications Administrative Conference was held to organize radiobroadcasting service by satellite on the American continent. Delegates from 30 countries participated in the conference, which lasted 20 days. Colombia was assigned 16 radio-broadcasting channels covering the entire country, including San Andres and Providencia. On behalf of Colombia, 16 other channels were assigned to 5 Andean countries, to be used in the project for the installation of an Andean satellite.

According to a telex message from Geneva, the Colombian delegation conducted "the difficult negotiations" and finally decided, together with Ecuador, not to participate in the assignment plan in which three countries were assigned positions in the Colombian geostationary orbit.

BRIEFS

INCREASED UNEMPLOYMENT -- Unemployment currently affects 390,000 Colombians in four of the country's most important cities. These figures are official although they have not yet been published by the government. The national unemployment index has increased from 10.8 percent to 12.2 percent in the cities of Cali, Medellin, Bogota, and Barranquilla. Barranquilla, the capital of Atlantico Department, has been the most affected, with an unemployment average that has increased from 11 to 15 percent. [Text] [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Jul 83 PA]

OIL PRODUCTION FIGURES -- Bogota -- The Colombian Petroleum Enterprise, its associated companies, and those that work under concessions together produced 26,140,064 barrels of oil during the first 6 months of this year, an increase of 6.7 percent over the same period last year. June's production was 150,302 barrels a day, an increase of 1.5 percent over May and the highest monthly production in the past 7 and 1/2 years. [Text] [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Jul 83 PA]

NEW OIL WELL -- The Colombian Petroleum Enterprises (ECOPETROL) and Occidental de Colombia, Inc., have reported that the results of the production tests on the Cano Limon No 1 well in Arauca Intendancy are very good, but they warned that access to the area is very difficult. The upper level of the well produced 2,270 barrels of 32-degree API crude daily; and the lower level 1,397 barrels of 29-degree API crude daily. [Excerpt] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 15 Jul 83 p 15-A PA]

DOCUMENT CONDEMNING U.S. FLEET MOVEMENTS CITED

PA261725 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Peruvian social and political organizations have released a document in Lima condemning the U.S. decision to send a war fleet to areas off the Central American coasts. They charge that this action might be the prelude to a large-scale attack on the new Nicaragua, adding that Washington is again using its military power to intimidate the peoples, and that its gunboat policy might provoke a war of unforeseeable consequences in the region. The document was signed by 15 deputies and senators of APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] and the Front of the United Left [Frente de Izquierda Unida], as well as by artists, intellectuals, and labor and peasant leaders.

HAVANA REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT, GUERRILLA ACTS

Deputy 'Reports' Atrocities

PA262006 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] Peruvian Deputy Javier Diez Canseco has reported that policemen and ARMY soldiers in Ayacucho Department tortured five individuals and buried them alive. The deputy said this shows that the sole culprit is General Clemente Noel Moral, the political-military chief of Ayacucho. Diez Canseco said that the army and police entered the town of Totos in April [no date specified], where they arrested three [as heard] individuals, tortured them and buried them alive in (Toldo Rumi).

'Virtual State of War'

PA262241 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Excerpt] The magazine MILITARY NEWS, organ of the Peruvian Army, states that there exists a virtual state of war in the central region of the country. The magazine added that combat operations are being carried out with air and land forces against the guerrillas of the political-military organization Shining Path.

The article, signed by Army Lieutenant Colonel Teodoro Hidalgo, states that Shining Path is the internal enemy, and orders have been issued to eliminate it.

Lima Attacks, Ayacucho Strike

PA270435 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Two policemen have died in Lima from wounds received during attempts carried out last night by the armed organization Shining Path against public and private installations. The objects of the attacks were the police station in Miraflores District, San Martin garrison, the national radio, a Japanese park, and the rectorate building at San Marcos University. The attacks were simultaneously carried out by small groups of armed Shining Path commandos at 1900.

The Peruvian press has reported that the general strike called by Shining Path in Ayacucho Department was fully implemented. Ayacucho Prefect Panfilo Moreira asserted that the region was completely paralyzed and public and private offices closed.

Relatives on Slain Newsmen

FL271351 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1202 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Lima -- Relatives of eight journalists murdered in the Andean township of Uchurucay have announced their decision to promote a nationwide protest movement to exert pressure on the authorities to clear up this massacre. In a public statement released 6 months after the massacre, parents and widows of the slain journalists announced that they will seek the support of journalists and of the Peruvian people to organize a protest which would make all citizens aware of the need to defend freedom of expression. The Uchurucay massacre must not go unpunished; its perpetrators must be punished for the sake of the democratic freedom we all advocate, the statement says. The statement charges General Clemente Noel, the military-political chief of the region where the eight journalists were massacred, with refusing to cooperate in clearing up the crime.

TERMS OF FOREIGN DEBT RENEGOTIATION REPORTED

PY271915 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2256 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Paris, 26 Jul (EFE) -- Peruvian Economy and Finance Minister Carlos Rodriguez Pastor stated that Peru has been able to "very satisfactorily" conclude the renegotiation of its short-term debt with the Paris Club today in the French capital. During the course of a press conference that he called to explain the agreement that has been achieved, the Peruvian minister stated that the agreement involves the loans that expire during the period that runs from April 1983 to February 1985. These loans amount to \$1 billion, including interest. In view of the new agreement, Peru will have 8 years -- including 4 years of grace -- to return this sum of money to the Paris Club, which includes the world's most developed countries.

Rodriguez Pastor highlighted the fact that this agreement has been achieved "at a time when Latin America is experiencing many difficulties, when it is experiencing a very serious economic depression. Despite this fact, we have found the understanding and support of the world's most highly industrialized countries." "This shows that we are on the right path," he said, so as to confirm that this agreement "concludes the third phase of our strategy for restructuring our external debt." He then explained that the first phase of this "overall strategy" involved the renegotiation during February 1983 of Peru's debt with the IMF. The second phase concluded in June and involved Peru's debt with the international commercial banking sector.

Moreover, the Peruvian minister revealed that his country's current external debts amount to \$11.6 billion. There are four main creditor groups involved in this amount: international organizations (IMF...), governments (including the Paris Club), international commercial banks, and various suppliers (private enterprises, etc.). In order to pay this debt, the Peruvian Government has planned an economic program "based on increasing exports and on internal savings. It is also based, however, on the flow of financial resources through loans or investments that enter the country." Without these loans or investments, "our program is virtually unviable," Rodriguez Pastor admitted. Consequently, he then revealed that during his meetings with the representatives of the Paris Club he had asked that the world's most highly industrialized countries refrain from implementing protectionist policies.

In addition to the economy and finance minister, the Peruvian delegation also included Industry Minister Gonzalo de la Puente and high ranking personalities from the Peruvian financial sector.

MINISTER ANNOUNCES CRUDE OIL PRICE HIKES

PA271624 Vienna OPECNA in Spanish 1455 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Caracas, 27 Jul (OPECNA) -- Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti announced Tuesday an increase in the prices of Venezuelan heavy and extra heavy crude oils that will range between 77 cents and \$1.50 per barrel, beginning 1 August. He added that the price hike will affect about 436,000 barrels of crude oil per day. The average prices of the heavy crudes will be raised about \$1 per barrel; those of the extra heavy crudes, about \$1.50.

According to Calderon Berti, since the OPEC meeting held in London last March, when the benchmark price of crude oil decreased to \$29 per barrel and a global production ceiling of 17.5 million barrels per day was set for the member countries, a "gradual improvement" has been observed in the market for refined products in general and high-grade residual crudes in particular. He added that the tendency toward an increase registered in the prices of residual fuels, together with the substantial improvement in the benefits obtained from refining the heavy and extra heavy crudes, led to the decision to raise the prices.

HERRERA CAMPINS ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, PACTS

PA270347 Caracas Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Weekly news conference by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins at Miraflores Palace in Caracas on 25 Jul -- live]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified reporter] Mr President, Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo has proposed a poor countries club. I would like to ask you if you would join that club.

[Herrera Campins] The proposal made by President Siles Zuazo is also an important [words indistinct] emphasize the peculiar and difficult situation of the less developed countries. It is more difficult for these countries to obtain resources to meet their obligations. They all deserve considerable attention and they have to be dealt with in justice and solidarity.

[Beijing radio reporter] How do you view the importance of South-South cooperation and its perspectives?

[Herrera Campins] We signed some important agreements during the bicentennial of Liberator Simon Bolivar's birth. One was an agreement with the Andean Pact nations on agriculture, natural resource conservation, and food security. Another was a cooperation agreement, called the Caracas Program, on scientific and technological cooperation. But most important of all was the agreement we signed today with UNESCO to establish the Simon Bolivar International Scientific and Technological Cooperation Center in Caracas. This center is open to any country in the world that chooses to belong to it.

[Marta Velasco] Mr President, is it possible that in the last months of your government a clear, coherent economic policy can be implemented? It has been rumored that the bankers might try to avoid an agreement with the IMF before the elections so as not to create resentment against your party, COPEI.

[Herrera Campins] I do not manipulate serious problems like the economic and financial status of the country in my national campaigns. I have demonstrated that at all times. I have made decisions when I thought the country required them and when the decisions were appropriate. The government attentively follows the negotiations [words indistinct] creditor banks with Venezuela. We cannot place too much emphasis on one banker. I do not even know if it was a creditor bank. [passage indistinct]

[Carlos Velasco] I understand that Richard Stone, President Reagan's special ambassador, will arrive here tomorrow or the day after. Will the Contadora Group accept conditions from President Reagan's ambassador?

[Herrera Campins] We are not negotiators. We are only a part of the process. We are merely good faith witnesses. We are willing to listen and see how the various stances are presented.

BRIEFS

FEDECAMARAS PRESIDENT -- Caracas, 17 Jul (DPA) -- The Venezuelan Federation of Associations and Chambers of Commerce and Industry, FEDECAMARAS, last night concluded its annual assembly with the election of Adan Celis as its new president, replacing Carlos Sequera Yepes, and the approval of a final document analyzing the nation's economic situation. [Summary] [Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1441 GMT 17 Jul 83 PA]

ENERGY SECRETARIAT ANNOUNCES OIL PRICE INCREASE

FL271251 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2105 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 26 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- The price of the Maya-type crude oil will increase by \$1 as of 1 August and will thus cost \$24 per barrel beginning this date, the Secretariat of Energy, Mines and Parastatal Industry has reported.

The secretariat reported that this increase will allow Mexico to obtain additional income totalling approximately 120 million pesos daily and noted that the isthmus-type crude oil will continue to be sold at \$29 per barrel.

BRIEFS

CANADIAN AID -- Mexican Finance Secretary Jesus Silva Herzog signed a "bilateral cooperation" agreement with Canada yesterday by which Mexico will receive a \$150 million financial aid, to be used in importing basic foods, raw materials and the necessary spare parts to support national production, and to develop trade exchange between the two nations. [Summary] [Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 7 Jul 83 p 8 PA]

NAVAL UNIVERSITY -- Navy Secretary Admiral Miguel Angel Gomez Ortega yesterday announced the highlights of the secretariat's work plan, which include the creation of a naval university, the construction of ships to watch over the country's coasts and the development of oceanographic research in order to determine Mexico's maritime wealth and potential. [Excerpt] [Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 24 Jun 83 p 6 PA]

TUBERCULOSIS CASES -- Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas, Mexico -- A total of 18,000 cases of tuberculosis have recently been reported in Chiapas. The figure does not include the many Central Americans who live in refugee camps near the border. Many of the patients have died from the disease in recent months because they live in very distant places and find it hard to continue the treatment. The Public Health Secretariat has sent a medical brigade to the area. [Summary] [Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 16 Jul 83 p 18 PA]

BETANCUR, DE LA ESPRIELLA DEPART FOR C.A.

PA271320 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1304 GMT 27 Jul 83

(Text) Panama City, 27 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Colombian President Belesario Betancur arrived at the military terminal of "Torrijos" Airport shortly before 0800 (1300 GMT) today and was greeted at the ramp by President Ricardo de la Espriella.

The two presidents spoke for a few minutes at the airport while Colombian Air Force "Jet 001" refueled to take off for San Salvador, where the presidents will meet with ranking officials of the government of that strife-torn country.

De la Espriella is accompanied by Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado and Lieutenant Colonel Julian Melo Borbua, executive secretary of the National Guard High Command.

ARGENTINA'S ADMIRAL FRANCO ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PA271933 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Admiral Ruben Oscar Navarro Franco, chief of the Argentine Armed Forces [title as heard], arrived here this morning.

In a statement to our colleague Rene Hernandez this morning, he said that the Argentine military officers will respect a return to institutional life in his country. He stressed that Isabel Martinez de Peron can return to Argentina whenever she wishes.

SOVIET SHIP AT CRISTOBAL SAID TO CARRY WEAPONS

PA271618 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 27 Jul 83 pp 28, 18

[Text] The Russian ship "Aleksandr Ulyanovsk" docked at Cristobal port yesterday with a large quantity of weapons destined for Central America.

The ship, which arrived in Panama from Puerto Limon on Costa Rica's Atlantic Coast, will remain in Cristobal for 36 hours to unload steel and paper.

The Soviet-flag ship is going to Nicaragua and El Salvador, where it will unload war materiel.

Among other things, it is carrying a large quantity of Soviet literature, chemicals, tractors and machinery.

The ship has a gross cargo capacity of 9,327 tons, a 67-ft beam and is 497 ft long.

It is presumed that its cargo is consigned to the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction controlled by Commanders Humberto Ortega and Tomas Borge in order to reinforce the war equipment of that country, which is involved in a conflict with Honduras.

According to information gathered by our reporters, the Soviet ship will arrive in Corinto, on the Nicaraguan Pacific coast, this weekend after transiting the Panama Canal.

HAVANA CITES PPP LEADER'S PRAISE FOR CUBA

FL272128 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Many expressions of solidarity with our country and condemning U.S. threats against Cuba were announced in various countries on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the assault on Mocada's Barracks.

Ruben Dario Sousa, secretary general of the People's Party of Panama [PPP], said that the triumphant revolution which advocated the assault on Mocada Barracks on 26 July 1953 opened a new path for Cuba and the rest of the Latin American nations.

In an article devoted to Cuba's national day, the Panamanian political leader pointed out that Cuba had demonstrated that the United States is not invincible, not even in our region--which Washington disrespectfully considers its own backyard.

Ruben Dario Sousa denounced anticommunist elements who, supported by the U.S. Embassy, have been waging a long-standing campaign against our country in Peru.

BUS SERVICE CRITICIZES U.S. ARMY ON CONTRACT

PA202300 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 20 Jul 83 pp 1, 26

[Text] Carlos A. Levy C., manager of the Ancon Corregimiento Bus Service (SACA), has announced that the U.S. Southern Command, in an unconsulted and illegal move, has unilaterally suspended a \$15,000-per-month contract, adding that this represents a serious blow to the transportation concern.

Unfair Competition

Levy said the U.S. Army has acquired 24 modern buses that even have air-conditioning and washrooms. These buses have started to operate in the so-called "white" areas, where the treaties in force forbid them to operate a passenger service.

Blow to the Business Concern

During the years that the Torrijos-Carter treaties have been in force, the U.S. Army has contracted for the professional services of SACA, which has rendered efficient bus service without any complaints from the U.S. authorities. The average of \$15,000 per month earned under this contract has permitted the business concern to cover an essential part of its operations. The concern employs 150 people, 90 percent of whom are between 38 and 48 years old. These people were not entitled to the benefits of the Panamanian social security system, since they were under the old Panama Canal Administration.

Solution Awaited

Finally, Levy told CRITICA that the problem has already been presented to Government and Justice Minister Justo Fidel Palacios, under whose authority SACA has been placed, and that the problem will be considered by the Foreign Ministry or other appropriate bodies, such as the Defense and Security Commission of the Panama Canal.

COLUMN MAKES PROPOSALS FOR PEACE IN REGION

PA261840 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 25 Jul 83 p 1

["The Director's Opinion" column]

[Text] At a time when the protective image of the hero of Junin and Ayacucho is casting a gigantic, guiding shadow over our common destiny of justice, fraternity, and solidarity, the ghost of William Walker is menacingly stalking the shores of the Central American isthmus.

Nothing whatsoever can justify a landing by U.S. Marines on the beaches of Honduras or Nicaragua. To acquiesce to it would be to move the history of our nations back into an era that was surmounted more than a century ago.

The nations of the communist bloc must renounce violence as a means of solving age-old social injustices and unequal distributions of wealth -- which, paradoxically, have only been a distribution of poverty!

The reactionary oligarchies that promote the exclusion of the dispossessed sectors from the common good must realize that their obstinate egotism is leading to their own demise, and that of all their privileges.

The Sandinist commanders must announce a definite date in the near future on which they will steer the Nicaraguan people toward the course of a true democracy and genuine political self-determination.

The Contadora Group -- which now has the moral support and hopeful approval of the entire hemisphere -- must act promptly, without delay, today, at once, before one more drop of blood is shed in pursuit of geopolitical strategies that hold little relation to our real suffering.

President Reagan would do well to order an immediate halt to his military exercises and Fidel Castro should begin pulling his advisers out of Nicaragua as a sign of goodwill in efforts to promote the necessary climate for an open, frank, and Latin American discussion of the Central American conflict.

The Director.

BROTHER OF PRIMARY SUSPECT IN BOMBINGS RELEASED

PA271929 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Report by Rene Hernandez]

[Excerpts] Almost 48 hours after Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, deputy chief of staff and G-2 chief of the National Guard, announced the arrest of those involved in the bomb case, Roberto Sanchez Miranda, one of those implicated, was calmly attending classes at the university.

According to Roberto Sanchez Miranda, the National Guard and judicial authorities confirmed his innocence and ordered his release.

The university student said that his brother, Humberto Sanchez Miranda, remains under arrest, and when asked if his brother is guilty or innocent, he remained silent. Asked if he had been involved in the purchase of chemicals to make the bombs, he said he had not.

EL SALVADORARMY LAUNCHES 'SWEEPING' SIMULTANEOUS OPERATIONS

PA270425 Paris AFP in English 0421 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] San Salvador, July 27 (AFP) -- The Salvadoran Army has launched sweeping anti-guerrilla operations in the east, center, and north of the country in the past few days, military sources said here Tuesday. More than 100 guerrillas reportedly have been killed or wounded.

Three crack battalions, the Salvadoran Air Force and all of El Salvador's military brigades are involved in the operations, begun simultaneously to prevent guerrillas from retaliating in different areas.

The operations are being carried out in the eastern states of San Miguel, Morazan, Usulután, and La Unión, the central states of Cuscatlán, La Paz, and San Vicente, the northern states of Cabanas and Chalatenango, and the northern part of the state of San Salvador.

Radio Venceremos, voice of the leftist Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front, did not report the anti-guerrilla drive.

Meanwhile, clean-up operations begun last month in San Vicente so thousands of peasants could return to their farms were to continue until October, the military said.

ARMY REPORTS ON COUNTERINSURGENCY OPERATIONS

PA262304 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 26 Jul 83 pp 2, 35

[Text] The Armed Forces have reported that more than 100 guerrillas and 12 soldiers have been killed during Army operations being conducted in the rural areas of Tenancingo and Suchitoto.

During 11 days of operations members of the 1st Infantry Brigade, Atlacatl Battalion, Sensuntepeque 2d Military Detachment, Cojutepeque 5th Military Detachment, and the Cazadores Battalion formed by Treasury Police and National Guard members formed the counterinsurgency forces.

It was reported that the Atlacatl Battalion alone inflicted more than 80 casualties (deaths) on the rebels, who attacked the towns of Tenancingo and Suchitoto. More extremist casualties were inflicted by other military units conducting operations in Santa Cruz Michapa and who covered all of rural Suchitoto and Tenancingo.

All the towns in the departments of San Salvador, Cuscatlán, and Cabanas were kept in a state of alert by the military authorities to prevent unfortunate incidents among the residents of the area.

Military sources were asked yesterday whether ending the operations meant the complete eradication of extremists. Their answer was negative. They added that the operation could be continued at any moment should subversive groups reappear in those areas.

The towns of Tenancingo, Cuscatlán Department, and Cinquera, Cabanas Department, are practically uninhabited because of terrorist actions. Suchitoto has also suffered a large decrease in residents because it has been under constant threat and harassment by the rebels.

ARMY REPORTS RESULTS OF CUSCATLAN OPERATION

PA262223 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 25 Jul 83 p 3

[Text] Army spokesmen reported that heavy fighting took place over the weekend between National Guard troops and subversives near Los Platanos, 1 km from Suchitoto, Cuscatlan Department.

The source added that the fighting took place when a group of heavily armed extremists attacked an Armed Forces vehicle transporting National Guard members and soldiers who were guarding supplies being taken to Suchitoto. After several minutes of fighting six National Guard members were wounded, but their condition was reported as stable.

The attack was repelled by the soldiers, who stopped the rebels' attempt to take the supplies being transported to Suchitoto.

It was also reported that the subversives suffered several casualties, but this information was not confirmed.

Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, Reports on Counterinsurgent Operation.

Regarding the military operation being carried out in Cuscatlan Department, COPREFA reports that 11 soldiers died and 38 were wounded. The wounded soldiers are reported in stable condition.

COPREFA adds that the subversives have suffered many casualties, especially in the Copalchan Canton, Tenancingo jurisdiction, Cuscatlan Department. The heaviest fighting was reported in the Copalchan hills. The hills were shelled by Army artillery and the Salvadoran Air Force when two columns were surprised leaving the area.

ARMY REPORTS SIX GUARDS KILLED IN SESORI ATTACK

PA262252 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 26 Jul 83 pp 2, 39

[Excerpts] San Miguel -- Six dead and seven wounded guards were the result of a surprise attack by a group of heavily armed extremists who occupied Sessori at 0100 Saturday. One civilian was also wounded during this surprise attack. The attack began at 0100 and ended at approximately 1500, when reinforcements arrived.

While some extremists attacked the National Guard post, others looted stores and pharmacies. It was learned that six guards were killed in action, while others were wounded in a second attack when leaving the post on their way to the city.

There were many rebel casualties.

FORMER PRISONER DISCUSSES AMNESTY, STRUGGLE

PA270504 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Commander Lillian Mercedes Letona, Commander Clelia, was captured by the dictatorship in January 1981. Once free from the regime's jail, Commander Letona sent a message to our people through Radio Venceremos:

[Begin recording] I take this opportunity to address a militant greeting to the Salvadoran people, and to send a brotherly embrace to the FMLN's heroic combatants and to the brothers who are political prisoners in El Salvador's jails.

The purpose of this statement over Radio Venceremos is to give our people a real image of the development of the amnesty within the political maneuvers currently being carried out by the Salvadoran regime under the Reagan administration's leadership. I particularly want to unmask, before the people, the contents of the statement issued by Msgr Freddy Delgado on 27 June over Radio El Salvador.

Msgr Delgado said that 100 former political prisoners have, in fact, not been incorporated within the rebels' ranks; that I was in Mexico, disappointed with the fruitless and irrational struggle waged by the Marxists; that the revolution's leaders do not allow the combatants to listen to any station but Venceremos; that, for this reason, they do not realize that an amnesty law exists.

I am sure that Msgr Delgado is mistaken in his figure of the 100 political prisoners who were released because of the amnesty and whom he denies have joined the rebels. More than 400 political prisoners are out of prison right now, and at least 90 percent of them have already entered the struggle.

This statement is based both on facts and on the combat readiness revealed by political prisoners in prison, to the degree that prisons have now become truly revolutionary trenches. We have all expressed our willingness to be free, so that we can strengthen the war fronts or take on the tasks required by the revolution.

I also want to make it clear that no political prisoner who has been released can be disappointed by the struggle being waged by our people, since we suffered no demoralization or lack of confidence in victory even when we were facing the enemy at a disadvantage; when we were isolated and victimized by torture.

If, when we were in prison, Radio Venceremos was our source of support, causing us to vibrate with every revolutionary triumph and to dream and to long to serve on a war front as we were shown the development of war, now that we are free, we can appreciate the revolutionary movement's strategic advances all the more.

What we want now is more power, so that we may help to advance the war to final victory.

I want to point out that when we listened to Radio Venceremos, we shared a time of gladness with our combatant companeros on the war fronts. And when we listened to statements by public officials through the official news media, we again shared moments of gladness with the same combatants. All of these officials' statements are ridiculous lies, reflecting the desperation of those who win the war of words and yet lose the war in the field.

As for the statement by Msgr Delgado, who is a member of the Amnesty Commission, we can only conclude that he has finally realized that the amnesty has been a failure from the outset.

I want to reassert that because of our people's unavoidable commitment to struggle for the Salvadoran revolution, because of the deep solidarity with our companeros who are political prisoners or who have disappeared, and because we revolutionaries remain faithful to discipline and to our revolutionary duties in both good and bad times, I have entered a new phase of the struggle, different from that imposed upon me in prison. My organization, the ERP [People's Revolutionary Army], which is part of the FMLN's vanguard, has ordered me to carry out missions abroad for a little while. After I have done so, I will again join the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front in Morazan Department with revolutionary zeal.

Finally, I want to greet the companeros who are political prisoners and who are surely struggling in the country's prisons. A brotherly embrace to the fighting combatants on the war front. Revolution or death, we will win! [end recording]

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT TEMPORARILY SUSPENDS EXECUTIONS

PA270235 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2025 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 26 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Upon request from the OAS Human Rights Inter-American Court, the Guatemalan Government announced today that it has temporarily suspended executions in the country.

The decision was revealed today by Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola, who added that the government "is studying the possibility of cancelling the special courts," which have sent 15 persons before the firing squad in the last 11 months.

To Defend Courts, Death Sentence

PA270236 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] It was learned at the Foreign Ministry today that Guatemala will act, at the Inter-American Human Rights Court, an OAS organization, in defense of its sovereign right to operate special courts and to apply the death sentence.

A meeting will be held in San Jose, Costa Rica, where this court has its headquarters, tomorrow. In this meeting, Guatemala will argue its right to have this kind of court.

OFFICIAL SAYS ELECTIONS TO DEPEND ON REGISTRY

PA270307 Guatemala City Radio-Television in Spanish 0400 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Supreme Electoral Tribunal President Arturo Herbruger said today that the citizens' registry will determine the deadline for elections in this country.

He said that the timetable for the elections would depend upon the number of people who have received their identification. He noted that the elections could not be held unless at least a million people have been fully identified.

Herbruger added that the calendar for the elections would be directly connected with the progress made by the Registry Office; the process will depend on whether the registration is fast or slow.

He made these remarks shortly after the Supreme Electoral Tribunal received instructions from [words indistinct] President Efraim Rios Montt in a meeting held to discuss the electoral process.

HAVANA REPORTS ON RECENT ORPA ACTIVITIES

PA261734 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] The Guatemalan Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms, ORPA, inflicted 29 casualties on the regime's troops in the course of two ambushes laid recently in the capital and in Chimaltenango Department.

According to the Guatemalan news agency ENFOPRENSA, ORPA urban units attacked two police units on the 19th, seriously wounding nine security force members.

According to other reports, the Guatemalan Army admitted the death of seven soldiers during a clash with guerrillas in Huehuetenango Department.

HONDURASARMED FORCES CHIEF VIEWS TOTALITARIAN THREAT

PA271910 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 26 Jul 83 p 2

[Excerpts] General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, the chief of the Armed Forces, has said that "a totalitarianism in obedience to the Soviets has taken power in Nicaragua." He warned that "today Honduras needs more than ever an army, navy, air force, and police force that are highly qualified to defend the country against the threats it is facing."

The Honduran Armed Forces chief spoke at recent closing ceremonies of the advanced infantry course and the opening of a new course of the officer candidate school in Tegucigalpa.

Alvarez Martinez said: "On our southeastern border, totalitarianism in obedience to the Soviets has taken power in a neighboring country -- Nicaragua -- and on our southwestern border, an army of subversive criminals is trying to topple the Salvadoran Government and impose tyranny much like that in Nicaragua."

Gen Alvarez Martinez warned that "we all know what this means. If extremist fanatics succeed in El Salvador, they will join forces with their comrades in crime in Nicaragua to attack Honduras, which has a democratic system to which they respond with hatred and anger, because it is the antithesis of their repressive government and life-styles."

He stressed that "certainly, to defend our fatherland, it is not enough for us to have highly qualified armed forces; the support and active commitment of the entire Honduran people is also needed."

Alvarez said: "Fortunately, the civilian population, the government, and the Armed Forces are united during these trying times; therefore, I am absolutely convinced that in the event the enemy launches an unexpected attack on us, underestimating our defensive capacity, he will encounter a very unpleasant surprise, because even though we are inferior in number, we defend the fundamental concepts of the fatherland: justice, freedom, and democracy. Above all, our cause is just, and God is with us."

SECURITY COUNCIL REITERATES PEACEFUL POSITION

PA270451 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Jul 83 p 5

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- The National Security Council, presided over by President Roberto Suazo Cordova as commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, met yesterday to reiterate Honduras' peaceful position concerning the Contadora Group's meeting with the Central American foreign ministers.

The meeting lasted more than 4 hours. The council analyzed, among other topics, those related to national and international interests, and reaffirmed the government's determination to continue its efforts to solve the Central American crisis peacefully within a global and regional context. This information was revealed by Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica.

"This is the decision of the Honduran Government, the Armed Forces and all the people; we must seek a peaceful solution. This remains unchanged. We must seek a solution within a regional and global context as has been decided on different occasions and reaffirmed in international forums," Paz Barnica said.

He also stated that the latest incidents on the border with Nicaragua, where members of the Sandinist People's Army entered Honduran territory and killed some peasants, were reported to the National Security Council.

The meeting was attended, in addition to President Suazo Cordova, by Armed Forces Chief General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, Joint Chief of Staff Colonel Jose Rosa Bueso, Naval Commander Colonel Ruben Montoya, Air Force Commander Colonel Walter Lopez Reyes, Public Security Forces Chief Colonel Daniel Bali Castillo, and Army Chief of Staff Colonel Oscar Mejia Peralta.

MAGANA TO VISIT FOR TALKS ON BORDER, OTHER ISSUES

PA261731 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 25 Jul 83 p 10

[Text] Salvadoran President Dr Alvaro Magana has reiterated his desire to come to Honduras to meet with Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova, supposedly to discuss the delimitation of the borders and other issues connected with the current regional problems.

Foreign minister Dr Edgardo Paz Barnica announced this on Friday, adding that the Salvadoran president's visit to his Honduran counterpart is still pending, because although Magana has reiterated his desire to visit, the date for the visit has not yet been determined. Government spokesman had announced the Salvadoran president's arrival for 20 July. The visit, however, did not take place.

According to a government spokesman, the Honduran and Salvadoran presidents may discuss the training of Salvadoran troops at the Regional Military Training Center (CREM) in Puerto Castilla in exchange for a speedier handling of the border delimitation issue.

NICARAGUACOMMANDER HOPES 'SENSIBLE' FORCES WILL AVERT WAR

PA262010 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 26 Jul 83

[Text] The Filemon Rivera Combat Unit has been officially installed in Matagalpa.

Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion Cruz, first deputy interior minister, conferred the rank of first lieutenant on Campanero Fidel Castro and the rank of lieutenant on Haydee Morales. In his speech, Commander Carrion said we must prepare ourselves for direct intervention by U.S. troops. He said:

[Begin recording] We are confident there is a chance of stopping the warmongering trend. We trust it is still possible to prevent a generalized war in Central America. We are **confident** that the sensible and responsible forces in the world and in the United States itself will be able to curb this escalation of warmongering.

However, over and above all this, we have confidence in our people, in their determination to defend their homeland and their revolution and in their willingness to take up arms to sprinkle the Nicaraguan soil with their own blood and that of the invaders. [end recording]

REAGAN REMARKS TO PRESS ON C.A. SITUATION NOTED

PA271744 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Washington -- President Ronald Reagan last night once again charged that the Soviet Union, Cuba, and Nicaragua are responsible for the deterioration of the Central American situation. In a news conference in which the main topic was the tensions in the isthmus, the President reiterated the same old story about the excessive number of Cuban advisers in Nicaragua. He said that while the U.S. has 55 military advisers in El Salvador, there are thousands of Cubans stationed in Nicaragua. He said that the United States is trying to show with specific actions that it is on the side of its democratic allies in Central America, and that the troops sent for the joint maneuvers with Honduras in the region have orders to defend themselves in the case of attack. Mr Reagan did not specify from whom.

HAVANA CITES BARRICADA ARTICLE ON CASTRO SPEECH

FL271936 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1801 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] The daily BARRICADA, official organ of the FSLN, carried a front-page article entitled, "Cuba Firm in Face of Invasion Danger," while a subtitle stated that Fidel praised the invincible sons of Sandino.

Latin America should not condone a new Vietnam, said a six-column article in BARRICADA's international page which quoted the Cuban leader's speech in Santiago de Cuba.

The country's two leading stations, Radio Sandino and the Voice of Nicaragua, included summaries and excerpts of Fidel's speech, stressing Fidel's references to the Sandinist nation and to the critical Central American situation.

RADIO DENIES RAMIREZ TO BE AT COSTA RICA MEETING

PA271453 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] International news agencies such as United Press International, UPI, continue to manipulate the news about Nicaragua. They make up stories that can only come from the sinister minds of groups or elements who are enemies of the Nicaraguan people.

In a dispatch from Costa Rica, UPI reports that Central American leaders of various ideologies, including former Costa Rican and Salvadoran presidents, representatives of the Salvadoran guerrillas, and even a former president of the Spanish parliament are going to hold a 4-day meeting beginning today on the region's democratic processes. It reports that Nicaraguan personalities Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios; Fabio Gadeo Mantilla, a leader of the counterrevolution; and government junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado are going to attend the meeting. Of course, Dr Ramirez Mercado will not be attending the meeting in question, but the UPI correspondent repeats the story made up by the Central Intelligence Agency, CIA, in a useless attempt to place the Sandinist revolutionary government on an equal footing with the traitorous and counterrevolutionary elements responsible for the continued shedding of the generous blood of our young workers and peasants.

WHELOCK BOOK CITED ON ELECTIONS PROCESS

PA270423 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] A book called "The Big Challenge," based on an interview by newswoman (Martha Hanna) with Commander Jaime Wheelock Roman, has hit the new stands. Commander Wheelock refers in the book to some aspects of the FSLN Directorate, the issue of who wields power in Nicaragua, the role of the bourgeoisie and its relationship to the church, press freedom, imperialism's fears, the elections, agrarian reform, integration of artisans, economic aspects, planning, the aggression against Nicaragua, and the question of whether the people's support is increasing or decreasing in Nicaragua.

Because we feel the topic is of great importance, we will read some paragraphs referring to the topic of elections: We are working on the construction of a new society. First of all, this implies the creation of the central apparatus of the new state. We are currently engaged in this work. A second phase involves assimilating and analyzing the experience gathered to date and then working on the institutionalization of the revolution. To do this, it will be necessary for the mass organizations and all the people's sectors work to on it in the first place.

We have talked of a national constituent assembly in our plan. A body of this type will probably work for some time, possibly years, on laying the foundations of what will be the new people's republican democratic institutions.

Even though the elections are not strictly linked to this constituent assembly and to this institutionalization, we have considered the possibility of linking them, that is, of holding elections in order to begin our institutionalization.

The institutionalization will probably develop autonomously within the entire framework of aggressions we are enduring, and the problem of the elections will be subject to a return to minimum normalcy because there is no sense in our trying to organize a big election campaign while we are being brutally attacked.

Imperialism is demanding that we hold elections. This is not because they are convinced that elections are a guarantee of the legitimacy of a government, but because they think that they can oust the revolution through elections.

MINISTRY CITES COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY CASUALTIES

PA271955 Mangua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] A total of 69 counterrevolutionaries have been killed in several clashes in the Ocotal and San Sebastian de Yali areas as a result of infiltrations by Somozist mercenary forces hired by the Reagan administration.

Defense Ministry sources have reported that fighting has been underway in the San Sebastian de Yali region, Chinandega, since 23 July. Twenty-four counterrevolutionaries died in clashes with the EPS [Sandinst People's Army] in that area.

On 15 July, another 10 counterrevolutionaries were killed in El Guayabal, 1 and 1/2 km from the Honduran border. In addition, 12 Somozists died in the Chuchilla la Leona fighting on 23 July.

EDEN PASTORA REBUKES U.S. MOVES, FSLN POLICY

PA261530 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Statement by Commander Eden Pastora, commander in chief of the Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance Armed Forces; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] After hearing Daniel Ortega's works on 19 July -- which I considered worrisome and alarming -- we want to remind the FSLN National Directorate, its members, and all Nicaraguans from all the different social, political, and economic levels that whenever we have talked to you, we have done so thinking of the future: 6 months 1, 3, 5, 10 years from now.

In our previous talks, we mentioned the real possibility that the FSLN -- specifically the National Directorate -- might have to negotiate the fate of our Salvadoran revolutionary brothers. We said that the FSLN was making so many and such serious political mistakes, that we feared the revolution could be in serious danger. We were even concerned over the security of Nicaragua itself. We feared that these mistakes could lead the Nicaraguan people, the revolutionary leadership, and everyone to situations that eventually would force them to bow to U.S. imperialism. We didn't want to arrive at this situation. We didn't want to be in a position in which we would have to sacrifice our Salvadoran brothers, to negotiate the Salvadorans blood like cattle, hogs, animals, or things.

We warned our people and the Salvadorans that the National Directorate would exchange them for Somozist guards, would negotiate them -- and this is what's happening now.

Stone arrived in Costa Rica for a meeting with the Salvadorans. The Salvadoran liberal revolutionaries, the socialist revolutionaries, communist revolutionaries, democratic revolutionaries, and totalitarian revolutionaries [as heard] arrived for the meeting. A direct agreement between Salvadorans and U.S. Government representatives was about to take place as it really should, that is, between Salvadorans and North Americans, without any interference, since they, and no one else, are both in the same package. Nicaragua then sent a Salvadoran communist to hinder those talks because the FSLN National Directorate and the puppet Managua Government were losing their negotiating card. The Salvadorans were the ones directly reaching agreement with the North Americans without the interference of the Managua Government. The National Directorate was so worried that it sent someone to hinder those talks.

New talks are about to be held between Salvadorans and North Americans, but with the interference of the puppet Managua Government and the National Directorate. Why? To negotiate the guardsmen in the north for the Salvadorans in the south. We have warned the Salvadoran revolutionary brothers about these things. This is taking place right now.

There is a force that cannot be negotiated by the Soviets or the North Americans. It is the force of ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance]. It is the force of the true Sandinist revolutionaries here in the mountains in the southern part of Nicaragua fighting a democratic revolution and defending at any cost or sacrifice our independence.

Now they see the deadly weapons of U.S. imperialism, and when U.S. imperialism -- which is no paper tiger -- shows a single fang, Humberto, Daniel, Bayardo, Tomas, and the entire treasonous collective tremble from head to toe. For the first time in a nationwide address, they spoke about neither Reagan nor U.S. imperialism. Believe it or not, they even promised to behave. Like children who admit having misbehaved, they now promise to be good. In exchange for what? In exchange for letting them continue to enslave the Nicaraguan people.

We regret having launched the Salvadoran people into a popular insurrection, to imitate us Nicaraguans in our struggle against the Somozist dictatorship, considering the Marxist law that says that when one people imitates another people they can end up in a drama or comedy. We did not want those things for the Salvadoran people. We did not want to reach positions where we had to negotiate our brother Salvadoran people, the Salvadoran revolutionaries, be they democrats or totalitarian. We did not want to exchange the Salvadorans for the former Somozist guardsmen. These things are sad. We did not want the FSLN national leadership -- because they are Nicaraguans, despite being members of the traitorous group -- to have to bow to U.S. imperialism now that they approach our shores with their warships, equipped with powerful deadly weapons. These warships are not threatening Tomas Borge, or pulling the bottle of whiskey from the mouth of Bayardo Arce, or threatening Jaime Wheelock. No, they are threatening hundreds of thousands of militiamen who are defending the revolution, who are going to the trenches to die.

Whether we like it or not, the FSLN National Directorate is Nicaraguan. We advocate reaching an understanding within a nationalist framework, reaching an understanding among Nicaraguans, although there is a problem of semantics: They call us traitors and we call them traitors. It is better to achieve an understanding among ourselves than to reach an understanding with foreigners.

We do not want to reach an understanding with people that are alien to our nationality, but if the National Directorate compels us, we will have to discuss the National Directorate's and Nicaragua's problems with Moscow. If the National Directorate wants it that way, we will have to speak with its masters, the Cubans. We will have to talk with those who are now threatening the political and moral situation, our revolution, our national dignity, our national sovereignty, Sandinism: We will also have to talk with U.S. imperialism.

They now have water up to their necks. They feel that the earth under them is unstable, shifting. They have stopped talking about a reality: Reagan in this hemisphere, and Reagan in the world, and one of the world's empires, U.S. imperialism. Perhaps they have perceived the need for Nicaraguans to speak among themselves. No matter what kind of traitors they are, the National Directorate is a Nicaraguan problem and must be solved only by the Nicaraguans.

Gentlemen of Cancun, gentlemen of Contadora, you should know there will be no peace in Central America. We, the Nicaraguans, demand that you let us Nicaraguans solve our own Nicaraguan problems.

However, the National Directorate is intent -- and it seems they will get away with it -- on letting the United States cause belligerence and interference in Nicaragua. Now that the United States is causing interference in the Nicaraguan problem and has a decisive role in it, the United States decides the rules of the game. It is there, gentlemen of the National Directorate, that you, the revolution and all the people of Nicaragua have lost the game.

And now, Daniel, you have swallowed the word Reagan. You have swallowed the word imperialism without even burping. What happened? Are you afraid?

However, you can still rectify this. Perhaps, despite all the blood we have seen, we can forgive you. It is the Nicaraguan people who can forgive you, Daniel, Humberto, and Tirado. However, the people of Nicaragua will never forgive Tomas Borge. They will never forgive the terrorism he has established in Nicaragua. The people of Nicaragua will never forgive the repressive regime that has been established in Nicaragua by Tomas Borge.

In May we started a war -- after giving a warning, because we were trying to keep the dead to a minimum. We had 400 armed men.

Humberto, if I am not mistaken, right now we have approximately 2,600 or 2,700 peasants, armed peasants, rebels, who will later form a guerrilla army. I promise Humberto, I swear, that late this month, only a few days from now, we will have 3,500 peasants. This week we will accept those Nicaraguan peasants who are holding out their arms awaiting a revolutionary rifle to defend themselves from Tomas Borge, and we will have 1,000 rifles more. You can't imagine what it will be like, but you will tremble the same way your brother trembled on the 19th in Leon. We are going to have the peasants, the real Sandinists, the true democrats in 60 to 90 days. I assure you that we will soon be 5,000, 6,000 and 7,000, and that time is on our side. That same time is against all of you.

EPS companeros, members of the glorious Sandinist People's Militias who continue supplying the dead because of the National Directorate's lack of responsibility, members of the Sandinist police, women vendors, poor people, peasants, professionals, patriots, students, people of Nicaragua: Struggle, struggle, struggle is our battle cry. Free fatherland or death!

'EXECUTION' OF ALLEGED CUBAN MERCENARY REPORTED

PA271531 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0230 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Station editorial: "The Reason for an Execution Following a Summary Proceeding in the Mountains"]

[Text] In War Bulletin No 39, the General Command of the Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] Armed Forces reported a number of armed clashes with the army of the Managua regime and with special combat forces of the Interior Ministry in northern and central Zelaya, north of Bluefields, Tasbapauni, Iguana, Makantaca, Puerto Isabel, and other points.

The report referred to actions by Atlantic front forces, mainly made up of MISURASATA (Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Sandinist Unity) fighters, who escaped an encirclement by the EPS [Sandinist People's Army] and inflicted 52 casualties in a clash with a 200 man detachment. The bulletin also reported occupations of small command posts along the river bank, harassment operations, and the partial destruction of the pier at the Puerto Isabel command post on 19 July.

One incident, however, stands out as important to our insurrectional philosophy. That is the first official execution reported by the ARDE Armed Forces since the start of the armed struggle in May of this year. Commander Eden Pastora, Alfonso Robelo, and Brooklyn Rivera of ARDE's national leadership have practiced a humanitarian policy in this new phase of peasant insurrection that is fighting to recover the Sandinist revolution from leftist totalitarianism. This humanitarian policy has been implemented with civilians, who, fleeing from violence, seek refuge in neighboring Costa Rican territory; with hostages and war prisoners; and with those who have surrendered. It is put into practice in the din of battle by the heroic ARDE columns, when exposing themselves to enemy fire they make fraternal appeals to soldiers and militiamen not yet drugged by the Marxist evil.

ARDE insists that we have been forced to adopt the difficult path of armed insurrection because it has been the only alternative that the arrogant FSLN national leadership has left open to the Nicaraguan majorities. We have stressed the fact that we are not butchers or violent people.

However, in this year against totalitarianism, we have another aspect -- that of foreign intervention. There, we can neither make any concessions nor expect any. The foreign mercenaries, the so-called internationalists, the new filibusters, have no business in Nicaragua, least of all wearing a uniform in the ranks of the Nicaraguan Army. Anyone who wears the same uniform as the native assassins condemns himself beforehand in a summary proceeding as an aggressor against our people.

Thus, in the same manner that we have been fraternal with the mistaken Nicaraguans in uniform, we have the same determination to be merciless with Cubans, Germans, Libyans, Salvadorans, Bulgarians, Vietnamese, and other foreigners, who will not be treated as fighters, but as war criminals.

Badly wounded in a motorboat during a search patrol by the special forces of the Interior Ministry, a war prisoner whose identification card did not specify his nationality, but who by his accent could easily be identified as Cuban, wearing the uniform of the soldiers of the Nicaraguan Government, was the first specific warning that we are determined to put our words into practice. Based on that, we executed him.

Without totalitarianism or a return to the past! Free Fatherland or death!

ARDE REPORTS 8-19 JULY ACTIONS IN ZELAYA

PA261629 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 26 Jul 83

[War Bulletin No 39 issued by the Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance Armed Forces General Command "in the Nicaraguan mountains" on 25 July 1983 -- read by announcer]

[Text] The ARDE [Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] Armed Forces General Command informs the Nicaraguan people and the free peoples of the world that:

1. At 0500 on 8 July 1983, ARDE columns of the Atlantic front attacked the intervening army's command in (?Piwa), in the Grande River area, where 36 soldiers were stationed. It was an all-out bloody struggle, and the clash lasted approximately 17 hours. At 2300, the military post fell due to our constant rifle and machinegun fire. We only recovered four M-16 rifles from the last troops who defended the post. The rest of the weapons used by soldiers who were killed were thrown in the river by those who were still alive.

After we seized (?Piwa), we heard a launch drawing near. Our forces improvised an ambush and clashed with a military patrol from the Interior Ministry's special forces consisting of seven members, and Silvio Parrales, the unit's commander, who is stationed in (Mawatapan), and Rey Manuel Morales. Morales and the seven members of the enemy patrol were killed by the implacable fire of our combatants. Most patrolmen fell in the river, while the unit commander and a seriously wounded man remained in the launch.

Our fighters searched and questioned the wounded man after they realized that his nationality was not stated on his Interior Ministry identification card. He was identified as a Cuban mercenary, and, following a summary proceeding, our forces decided to kill him [words indistinct] the policy of preserving and respecting the lives of Nicaraguan prisoners of war, but to immediately kill foreign mercenaries who fall into the hands of our forces.

We recovered a slightly damaged launch with a 35-horsepower motor, one Galil rifle, one M-16 rifle, two Soviet-made Makarov pistols with their equipment, magazines, and ammunition.

Subsequently, another launch with 10 EPS [Sandinist People's Army] members abroad approached the site of the incidents. This group was headed by a commander whose last name is Alameda. These 10 EPS soldiers were killed in a new clash with our heroic columns of the Atlantic Front in Grande River waters. We recovered 2 AK-47's equipped with bipods, supplies, 1 launch with a Johnson 4-horsepower motor, and 20 pairs of military boots.

2. On 8 July we harassed the military post at (Masantasan). This was done by our quick strike detachment headed by El Coyote. This detachment is part of the ARDE columns of the Atlantic Front. Another attack was carried out on 8 July. This time the harassment action was aimed against the Las Tablas military post in the central Zelaya-[name indistinct] region.

3. Early on 14 July, ARDE columns engaged the enemy in Barra de Rio Grande in an effort to seize the military command post there. After 6 hours of cross-fire, a retreat was ordered because of the arrival of reinforcements from Managua's pro-Soviet army. We were unable to seize the military post, but inflicted eight casualties on the people's enemy. We are sorry to report one man killed and another wounded in our ranks.

4. Early on 16 July, our heroic ARDE fighting columns on the Atlantic Front fought in [name indistinct]. Following 4 hours of heavy fighting, we inflicted 14 casualties -- 12 men killed and 2 wounded -- on the pro-Soviet enemy. Our forces had only one casualty.

5. On 19 July, the fourth anniversary of the Nicaraguan people's triumph, we commemorated the date with heavy fighting started by ARDE forces on the Atlantic Front in Puerto Isabel. We destroyed the military post and part of the dock installations. We inflicted 52 casualties -- 48 killed and 4 wounded -- on the enemy. Our forces regret the death of three MISURASATA [Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Sandinist Unity] combatants who heroically fell while fulfilling their patriotic duty.

6. These July offensives were carried out in the central and northern regions of Zelaya under the slogan "Death to Communism." They were carried out by the Daniel Ruiz column headed by Companero Bruno. This column is part of the Atlantic Front of the patriotic ARDE forces, the army that defends the country's sovereignty.

Without totalitarianism or a return to the past! Free Fatherland or death!

REAGAN'S NEWS CONFERENCE STATEMENTS CITED

PA271659 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan complained about the persistent criticism of his Central American policy by both the press and many U.S. legislators. In an effort to calm down national public opinion, he insisted that Washington is not headed for a new Vietnam. Reagan also complained about the increasing opposition in his country to the sending of U.S. warships to the Central American coasts, asserting that despite this warmongering display, he is not interested in blockading Nicaragua. Although he repeated that there are no military plans to invade Nicaragua, he did not deny that the United States might make such a decision in the future.

The U.S. President issued new threats against both Nicaragua and Cuba, and again accused those two countries and the Soviet Union of being responsible for the current conflicts in Central America.

Reagan's statements at a news conference suggested the possibility that the United States, in collusion with the Honduran regime, might stage a provocation in order to use it as a pretext to attack Nicaragua.

TV Comment on Statements

FL271521 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1134 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Commentary by Oscar Ferrer and Joaquin Rivery during the "Revista de la Manana" program]

[Excerpt] [Ferrer] U.S. President Ronald Reagan, whose interventionist Central American policy is increasingly coming under fire both inside and outside the United States, last night had to resort to his 19th press conference since he took office at the White House to make remarks which we could describe as an attempt to justify and minimize the virtual naval blockade the United States has imposed on Nicaragua.

Reagan said something which is difficult to believe: He said that the maneuvers scheduled to take place near Nicaragua will not be a threat to Central American countries. He also said that he could not understand why there is so much suspicion about the naval exercises that will take place in Nicaraguan waters, where 11 U.S. warships have already arrived.

The arrogant deployment of U.S. naval forces to Nicaraguan waters has been Reagan's reply to the latest Nicaraguan proposal to find a negotiated solution to the Central American conflict. I believe, Rivery, that the remarks Reagan made yesterday cannot persuade anyone that the United States does not seek to worsen the situation in Central America because this is precisely what it has been doing: It has been worsening the situation.

[Rivery] Reagan's press conference was designed solely to justify his Central American policy; it was a smokescreen. He finds himself cornered by several sectors both inside the United States -- the U.S. Congress, the public, and so forth -- and in Europe and elsewhere.

Although Reagan said the exercises are not a threat to anyone, he has just ordered that the 57,000-ton warship New Jersey be sent from the Indian Ocean -- off the Middle East [as heard] -- to the Nicaraguan Pacific coast, thus increasing the strength of the U.S. naval fleet, which has virtually imposed a blockade on Nicaragua. This shows the obvious, logical contradiction between what Reagan says and does.

Furthermore, yesterday Reagan also met with former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and asked him to use his prestige to seek consensus among the American people so that he can carry on his Central American policy. It has thus become clear that the famous bipartisan commission, which is headed by the mastermind of the 1973 overthrow of [Chilean President] Salvador Allende, is just another U.S. propaganda maneuver to make the American people believe that the Reagan Central American policy is correct, that his policy of aggression designed to overthrow the Sandinist government is in the best interest of the United States.

At his press conference, Reagan also said that these are routine exercises. Yet one cannot view as routine exercises in which 5,000 combat troops will participate and which will primarily take place in Honduras, most likely in areas bordering Nicaragua. Furthermore, these exercises will last 6 months, and it is unusual for the U.S. Army to conduct exercises for so long in that region. At the end of these exercises in January, Reagan might announce new exercises and we will thus be faced with a permanent U.S. presence in the area, which will be just a step short of direct involvement of U.S. combat troops in the Central American conflict. Thus the flame is now closer to the fuse of the power keg.

Kennedy, Mondale Criticism Cited

FL271220 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1129 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Washington -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan, at a press conference last night, tried to minimize the importance of the provocative land, naval, and air maneuvers that the United States will soon conduct. He characterized them as routine exercises despite the fact that they constitute a virtual blockade of Nicaraguan territory.

Former Vice President Walter Mondale, commenting on Reagan's latest attempts to justify his course in Central America, said the U.S. President had in no way managed to claim the alarmed nation. Mondale said Reagan's policy is aimed at broadening, Americanizing, and militarizing the Central American conflict. Ultimately, added the former Democratic vice president, this policy will inevitably lead to the participation of U.S. troops in military actions.

Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy said that President Ronald Reagan is conducting a policy of war, not of peace. Kennedy demanded that Reagan put an end to the secret war against Nicaragua.

U.S. NAVAL MOVEMENTS IN C.A. WATERS NOTED

FL272030 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1805 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Another two U.S. naval units will join the war fleet dispatched to Central America by President Ronald Reagan.

The units are the warship New Jersey, equipped with 16-inch cannons and short- and medium-range missiles, and the aircraft carrier Coral Sea. The New Jersey is headed for the Pacific side of Panama; the Coral Sea has departed Italy for the Caribbean.

According to the Pentagon's military scheme, the carriers Ranger and Coral Sea will be primarily engaged in patrolling the east and west coasts of Central America. The attitude of Ronald Reagan of tacitly declaring a naval blockade against Nicaragua differs from that of the Sandinist government's leaders, who last week made serious and responsible proposals to achieve peace in Central America.

BRIEFS

PRK DELEGATION ARRIVES -- Phnom Penh, 25 Jul (SPK) -- A party and state delegation of the PRK arrived in Havana on 22 July to attend the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the Cuban armed insurrection (26 July). The delegation was led by Chey Saphon, member of the Central Committee and vice chairman of the Central Committee Organization Commission of the KPRP. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0457 GMT 25 Jul 83 BK]

BARBADOSADAMS TERMS 'MONITORING' THREAT TO CARICOM

FL271215 Bridgetown BARBADOS ADVOCATE in English 18 Jul 83 p 1

[Excerpt] On the eve of a week-long introspection of Caricom and its areas of activity, Prime Minister Tom Adams of Barbados has said that the introduction of "monitoring" as a criteria for the imposition of licensing on intra-regional trade poses the single biggest threat to the continuance of the movement.

Mr. Adams was speaking last night at the opening ceremony of the Caricom Tenth Anniversary Symposium being held at the Dover Convention Centre.

He noted that the basic premise on which Caricom is based was the creation of an integrated, protected market within which regionally produced goods moved freely.

But while it was clear, he said, that in some cases resort to quotas on intra-regional trade reflected the desperate economic situations of particular countries the practice had now got quite out of hand.

Mr Adams declared: "No longer are balance of payment difficulties used to justify the imposition of licences on Caricom trade. It is sufficient now to state that the intention is to "monitor trade flows."

The Prime Minister added: "In fact the use of a licensing system for monitoring the volume of imports is not only inefficient, it is virtually useless."

Mr. Adams also suggested that free trade would cease and there would be no Caricom if, under the guise of monitoring imports, countries used licensing for protective and not balance of payments reasons.

As Caricom enters its second decade of existence, the Barbados leader says the emergence of unfair practices and "beggar-my-neighbour" policies which he felt threatened the movement. He urged the symposium to devise mechanisms to ensure a return to the spirit and practice of free trade within Caricom.

The Caricom thinkers and planners were also urged to study the development of trade in agriculture in the region; the whole system of incentives in a critical and systematic way to eliminate excessive protection and the anti-export bias and to rethink the region's approach to industrial programming.

Mr. Adams, in his suggestions to those attending the weeklong symposium, concluded with a call for the involvement of the private sector in the overall development of Caricom.

JAMAICA'IRREGULARITIES' REPORTED IN BANKING OPERATIONS

FL271119 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 20 Jul 83 p 1

[Excerpt] The Jamaica Chamber of Commerce yesterday criticised what it said were "irregularities" within the banking system regarding the buying and selling of foreign exchange and also called on the government for weekly or fortnightly communication to the public on the current economic state of the nation.

At the monthly meeting of the Board of Directors, at the offices of the Chamber, 7-8 East Parade, Kingston, some members expressed concern over what they termed "irregularities" in the buying and selling of foreign exchange by the commercial banks, and, in one instance, the Bank of Jamaica, the central bank. They cited instances in which they said funds were made available to customers on the basis of "how much are you willing to pay."

Mr. Bruce Rickards, President of the Chamber, told the meeting that representations have been made and were now continuing regarding the banking system and the distribution of foreign exchange.

A meeting, he said, was held on Monday night, at which members of the Private Sector Organisation of Jamaica, the Jamaica Manufacturers' Association, the Jamaica Exporters' Association and the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce, discussed "certain things" with the Governor of the Bank of Jamaica.

BRIEFS

FRG LINES OF CREDIT -- The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, through Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau, has made available to the Bank of Jamaica, two lines of Credit totalling DM 14,000,000 (approximately J\$11 million). These facilities, which are part of the Financial Co-operation Agreement between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of Jamaica, are available to both the public and private sector. "This development means that Jamaican manufacturers and exporters can now purchase a wide range of agricultural and industrial equipment and raw materials from the Federal Republic of Germany," a Bank of Jamaica news release said yesterday. [Excerpt] [Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 14 Jul 83 p 1 FL]

CANADIAN BANK CREDIT LINE -- Kingston, Jamaica, July 22, CANA -- Jamaica's state-owned power company is to receive a U.S. 3.03 million dollar credit from Morgan Bank of Canada Inc for the purchase of equipment, Parliament has been told. According to a paper in the name of prime minister and minister of finance, Edward Seaga, the Morgan Loan will be used to finance the purchase of transformers and related equipment from Westinghouse Canada Inc for the Jamaica Public Service Company. [Text] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1739 GMT 22 Jul 83 FL]

NETHERLANDS COURT ORDERS HERRENBERG RETRACTION

FL262000 Bridgetown CANA in English 1855 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, Jul 26, CANA -- A high court in Holland yesterday ordered a big, daily newspaper there to retract a story it published on January 17 this year implicating a senior Suriname diplomat in cocaine trafficking, the official SURINAME NEWS AGENCY (SNA) reported today.

The offending story, captioned "Cocaine Business Willing To Support Bouterse" and carried by HET PAROOL said Ambassador to the Hague Henk Herrenberg had contacts with Colombian cocaine dealers who had made an agreement through him to lend Suriname a 50 million dollar (U.S.) soft loan in exchange for unhindered passage of the drug through its territory.

Though Herrenberg did not get damages totalling one million dollars he was seeking, he was quoted by SNA as saying here he was not surprised by the verdict.

Suriname's military government, at loggerheads with Holland, has constantly accused the Dutch media of spreading lies to destabilise this former Dutch colony's three-year-old socialist revolution.

"This publication suited the system of propaganda destabilisation against our revolution," Herrenberg was quoted as saying, after the verdict was handed down.

SNA said witnesses in the case, heard in Amsterdam, included former Suriname President Henk Chin-a-sen, and Foreign Minister Andre Haakmat, both bitter opponents of Army commander and revolutionary leader Lieutenant-Colonel Daysi Bouterse.

PARAGUAYARGENTINA'S BITTEL MEETS WITH STROESSNER

PY271420 /suncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 26 Jul 83 p 8

[Text] Felipe Deolindo Bittel, president of the Justicialist Party of Argentina, met this morning with the chief of state, General Alfredo Stroessner, at Government House. "I am visiting Paraguay at the invitation of some friends, and as it has been a long time since I have had the honor of greeting General Stroessner, I have taken advantage of the occasion to do so. I have a debt, one of gratitude, with President Stroessner, because when I was governor of Chaco Province I was decorated twice by Paraguay," Notary Bittel stated to ULTIMA HORA at the conclusion of his meeting with the chief of state.

When asked whether he was his party's candidate for the presidency of this country, he stated: "That is a question that must be resolved by my party's convention. I am currently the president of my party and during the month of August we are going to hold a convention in which the presidential tickets will be elected. If the convention's delegates believe that I should be a member of the ticket, then so be it. If this does not occur, then I will submit to the decision of the delegates, who represent all the provinces in Argentina."

Regarding the possibility that Peron's widow will visit Paraguay, he said: "Well, the only information I have on this topic is what has been published in the press. I have no personal information regarding this subject."

Notary Bittel arrived at Government House in the company of Adan Pedrini, a former provincial deputy and former convention delegate for the Justicialist Party.

URUGUAYBLANCO PARTY POLITICIAN RELEASED ON BAIL

PY271859 Paris AFP in Spanish 1609 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Montevideo, 26 Jul (AFP) -- Carminillo Mederos, a delegate to the Blanco Party's convention -- whose arrest and trial by the Uruguayan military courts was one of the causes that led to the rupture of the dialogue between the armed forces and the politicians at the beginning of the month -- was released today.

During a Blanco Party convention that was held in the city of Colonia -- Mederos' native town -- located 177 km west of Montevideo, Mederos criticized the work of the departmental intendant, a colonel, and this was the cause of his arrest and trial by a military judge.

This incident gave rise to energetic protests from the political parties, especially the Blanco Party, because a civilian had been subjected to military jurisdiction. At the time, it was said that Mederos had not criticized the officer, but his management of Colonia Department.

The measure provoked a serious deterioration of relations between politicians and the military. The former were holding talks with the latter with an eye to reforming the Constitution as a prior step for Uruguay's return to a state of law. The deterioration, together with the impossibility of reaching an agreement regarding subversion that is to be contained in the Constitution, led to a failure of the negotiations.

According to reports from a reliable source, Mederos was given provisional freedom after paying a bond of 10,000 pesos (\$330).